



The
ALUMNI GAZETTE

The College of William and Mary in Virginia

VOLUME VII

MAY, 1940

No. 4





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THE ALUMNI GAZETTE

The College of William and Mary in Virginia

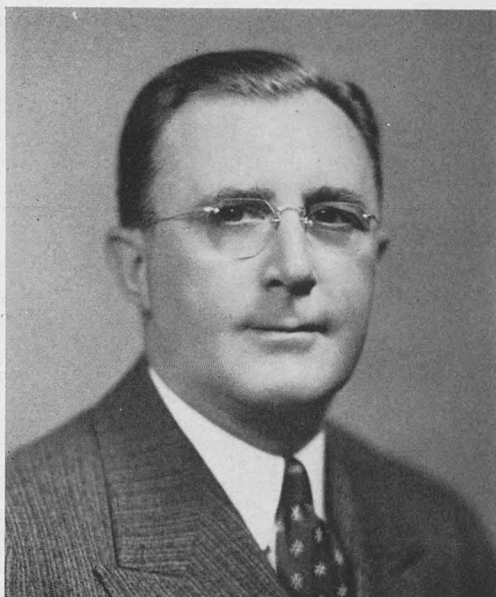
VOLUME VII

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Plans For Colorful and Eventful Finals

Plans are underway for another colorful and eventful finals to bring to a close the 1939-40 session of the College — a session which in itself has been eventful. For the third successive year one of the best known and most popular dance bands in the country has been invited to play for the June Ball and Alumni Dance. Glenn Miller and his band, currently playing on the Chesterfield cigarette program, will play for both dances which will be held in the Sunken Garden. Finals, starting earlier this year than usual, will begin with the June Ball, Friday, May 31st, with dancing from ten until two. Prior to this dance, the Board of Directors of the Alumni Association will hold its annual meeting in the Blue Room. Saturday, June 1st, the annual Alumni Day, will begin at eight-thirty in the morning with registration in the Alumni Office. The annual meeting of the Alumni Association will start promptly at ten-thirty, with President Sidney Bartlett Hall presiding. Included in the regular business of the Association will be the election of three alumni to the Board of Directors and

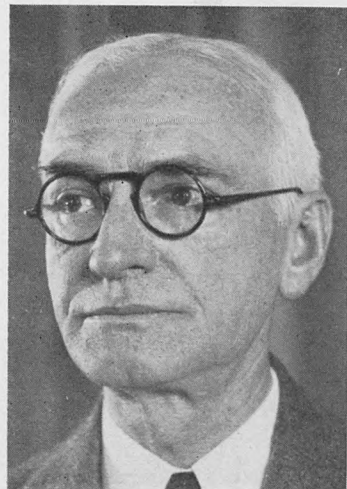


Charles E. Wilson

one to the Athletic Committee. Members of the Board of Directors whose terms expire are: Joseph Ewart Healy, '10, Sidney Bartlett Hall, '20, and James Sydney Jenkins, '23. The term of John Buxton Todd, '25, on the Athletic Committee, expires. As announced, a committee to bring in nominations for these vacancies has been appointed as follows: Harry Day Wilkins, '24, chairman, Catherine Teackle Dennis, '21, Harry Ashley Hunt, '01, Leigh Tucker Jones, '26, and Ferdinand Fairfax Chandler, '22.

Memorial Service

The memorial service for all William and Mary sons and daughters who have died during the past year will be held at the grave of Colonel Benjamin S. Ewell on the campus. Thomas Jefferson Stubbs, Jr., '99, of the faculty, and the Reverend Carter Henry Harrison, '24x, Rector of St. John's Church, Hampton, will conduct the service. Following the reading of the roll of dead, the Phi Beta Kappa wreath will be placed upon the grave. The College will be host to the (Continued on page 24)



Thomas Jefferson Stubbs, Jr.

ACCOMMODATIONS FOR FINALS

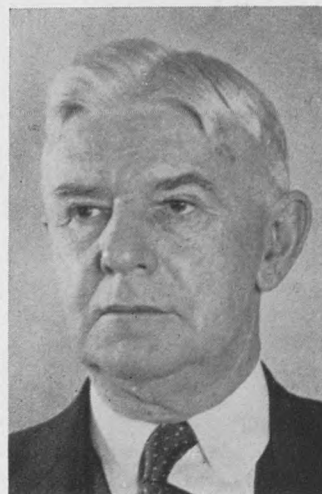
During the finals week-end, alumni may be housed in College dormitories to the extent of the facilities available, and meals may be taken in the College Refectory. The rates for these accommodations per person, per day, will be as follows:

| | |
|----------------------|---------|
| Room only | \$ 1.00 |
| Room and Meals | 2.00 |
| Separate Meals: | |
| Breakfast | .40 |
| Luncheon | .60 |
| Dinner | .60 |

Admission to the dances will be by card only. Alumni may purchase tickets for themselves at the special price of \$5.00 for both dances or \$3.00 for the Alumni Dance alone.

Tickets for the Alumni Luncheon are free of charge but will be issued only upon registration.

All of these accommodations may be arranged at the Alumni Office.



Robert Gilchrist Robb

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Th Jefferson

SPEAKING of William and Mary's alumni, it seems particularly regrettable that the illustrious Thomas Jefferson could not have commanded today's easy facilities for making old age financially secure. Had these been available in his time, it is safe to assume that one of his remarkable foresight would not have had to spend his last years in straightened circumstances.

Living alumni of William and Mary can conveniently and certainly escape such an unhappy fate through the Retirement Income plans offered by this company.

Details for the asking, without obligation.

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RICHMOND - VIRGINIA **OF** ESTABLISHED 1871
VIRGINIA

JOHN LLOYD NEWCOMB, '00

Shortly after Dr. John Lloyd Newcomb moved in 1933 into the president's house on top of Carr's Hill at the University of Virginia, curious wives of faculty members asked the Newcomb's cook if the president and his wife had changed much since his election.

"Landsakes, no," the domestic replied. "They ain't even eatin' no more dessert than they used to!"

And the Newcombs, this writer ventures to say, will not increase their dessert consumption, especially if the president has his way. For he is a man who personifies that rare virtue—honest modesty.

Sandy hair complements his ruddy complexion. In his fifty-ninth year, he carries his short, stocky figure with the erect carriage that one associates with military men. Light gray eyes twinkle and his mouth widens into a friendly smile, as he tells you:

"There's not much to say, I spend so much time on the affairs of the University of Virginia." His associates assert there's plenty to say of what has happened since Dr. Newcomb started "spending so much time on the University of Virginia."

For one thing, there's the new library, built at a cost of \$1,000,000, as a memorial to the distinguished Dr. Edwin A. Alderman, whom Dr. Newcomb succeeded as the second president of the University. Until Dr. Alderman came to Virginia in 1904, administrative affairs of the University had been handled by the chairman of the faculty, a system set up by Jefferson when he founded the institution.

The library was built partly with PWA funds, secured after Dr. Newcomb had worked incessantly to obtain the necessary loan and grant from the government. Its value doubled almost immediately, because Dr. Newcomb secured for the Alderman library the rare collection of Americana estimated to be worth about \$1,000,000, owned by the late Tracy W. McGregor, of Detroit. This collection, of inestimable value to students of American history, is now preserved under lock and key in the high-paneled, beautifully-furnished McGregor Room. In dedicating the library, Dr. Newcomb said the McGregor collection was "probably the most valuable . . . ever presented to a Southern institution." But he never mentioned his efforts in securing for the University that collection.

As acting president in 1932, Dr. Newcomb had entered into correspondence with Mr. McGregor on the latter's initiative. Mr. McGregor contemplated moving to Charlottesville to continue his collection of 12,500 items. His untimely death abruptly ended the plan. Dr. Newcomb continued correspondence with the trustees. When they called him to Detroit to discuss plans of the University to use the collection, Dr. Newcomb was astonished to find that his correspondence took up almost an entire drawer in a large filing cabinet.

Under Dr. Newcomb various changes have been made

An Alumnus You Should Know

By WILLIAM TURNER CHRISTIAN, '21x



John Lloyd Newcomb

in the curricula. He appointed in 1934 a committee to study means of giving added opportunity to students who came to college mentally endowed to absorb more "learning" than the average student. That "Honors Course" committee was headed by Robert Kent Gooch, who taught at William and Mary twenty years ago. Dr. Newcomb and the faculty approved the majority proposal recommended by Dr. Gooch. The plan, administered by a special committee on "Degrees with Honors," is now in the third year of its operation. The schools of the college in which honors work is at present being offered are Economics, English, Geology, History, Mathematics, Philosophy, Physics, and Political Science. The first degrees with honors were awarded last June.

Under the existing plan of honors work, a student who has made during his first two years an outstanding record may, at the beginning of his third year become a Candidate for a Degree with Honors. This means that he sets out, with two years before him, to undertake studies according to a two-year program specially formulated in advance in the field of his greatest interest. His standing, that is to say, his success or failure in securing his Degree with Honors, is determined by a series of examinations, written and oral, at the end of two years. During the two years, the student receives careful guidance; but he is in most respects completely free to proceed with his studies independently. Emphasis is, thus, not on requirements but on intellectual opportunities and privileges. Negatively, the defects are avoided that are justly criticized in the credit and elective system as it applies to outstanding students. More particularly, a dispersion of effort that seriously risks superficiality is

(Continued on page 22)

The Alumni Gazette

of the College of William and Mary in Virginia
Established June 10, 1933

Published by the Alumni Association of the College of William and Mary in Virginia, Incorporated, Box 154, Williamsburg, Virginia, on the first day of October, December, March, and May.

Subscription rate \$3.00 a year.

Entered as second-class matter, March 26, 1936, at the post office at Williamsburg, Virginia, under Act of March 3, 1879.

Editor Charles P. McCurdy, Jr., '33
Assistant Editor Alyse F. Tyler

OFFICERS

President Sidney B. Hall, '20
Vice President James S. Jenkins, '23
Secretary-Treasurer Bathurst D. Peachy, '14
Executive Secretary Charles P. McCurdy, Jr., '33

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To June, 1940

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Sidney Bartlett Hall, 20, Richmond, Va.
James Sydney Jenkins, '23, Greenville, N. C.

To June, 1941

Robert Murphy Newton, '16, Hampton, Va.
Cornelia Storrs Adair, '23, Richmond, Va.
Amos Ralph Koontz, '10, Baltimore, Md.

To June, 1942

Bathurst Daingerfield Peachy, Jr., '14, Williamsburg, Va.
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Lizinka Ewell Crawford (Ramsey), '33, Charlottesville, Va.

VOLUME VII MAY, 1940 No. 4

To the Members of the Alumni Association of The College of William and Mary in Virginia:

You are hereby notified that the annual meeting of the members of the Alumni Association of the College of William and Mary in Virginia will be held on the campus, at the College of William and Mary, in Williamsburg, Virginia, on the 1st day of June, 1940, at 10:30 o'clock, A.M., for the transaction of regular business, election of members of the Board of Directors, and such special business as may properly come before said meeting.

WITNESS my hand and seal, in the City of Williamsburg, in Virginia, this the 30th day of March, 1940.

BATHURST DAINGERFIELD PEACHY, JR., *Secretary.*

By order of the President.

Williamsburg, Virginia, March 30, 1940.

OFF AND ON THE RECORD

The Cover—

We are indebted to Williamsburg Restoration, Inc. for the excellent photograph appearing on the front cover of this issue. The picture of the restored College Chapel in the Sir Christopher Wren Building on the campus was taken by Richard Garrison, photographer, of New York. A shrine within a shrine, the chapel is perhaps the most sacred if not the most cherished of all the College's material possessions. Beneath its floors lie the remains of the eighth and thirteenth presidents of the College, James Madison and Thomas Roderick Dew, as well as Lord Botetourt, John and Peyton Randolph and others.

John Archer Wilson—

For twenty-one years the College of William and Mary—its presidents, faculty, alumni and students—have been grateful for the wisdom that inspired Governor Westmoreland Davis to appoint John Archer Wilson of Roanoke to the Board of Visitors of the College. Though not an alumnus, he was and is as devoted to the traditions of William and Mary as any alumnus has ever been. Though not a college man, he is a scholar. A gentleman of the old school, he is a true representative of the old south. He has been a servant of the State and during his long tenure on the Board of Visitors he never failed to attend a single meeting of the Board—something rarely found on any board and certainly not equaled by any of his associates on the Board of Visitors. That he attended every meeting and was on the campus so frequently together with his gracious charm and kindly manner accounts for the high esteem in which he was held by all who knew him. His retirement from the Board is genuinely regretted. The alumni, far and wide, salute him and wish him well. They thank him for his long service and continued devotion.

An Appraisal—

The prize-winning senior essay entitled "Our Alma Mater—An Appraisal," found on page 6, and written by Benjamin Willard Letson, represents the views of its author. While others may share these same opinions, either in whole or in part, the GAZETTE'S position is naturally one of neutrality. THE GAZETTE would point out, however, that now as in the past, suggestion and criticism is welcomed and freedom of press and speech is respected. It is the only solution to such problems as may confront us.

Beulah Russell—

There came to the College almost fifteen years ago to become an associate professor of mathematics a very great lady—a lady from Kentucky. Naturally unknown when she arrived, unnaturally she remained so to many during her life at the College. A quiet, gentle and unassuming person, she was known to few outside of her own students. Yet, this small group knew her well—they knew her as an excellent and patient instructor—

one whose instruction extended beyond the classroom and into her home where all of her students were welcomed and where the day's lessons were given additional explanation for those who felt the need of it. Through her the "binomial theorem" and the "complex variable" came into the realm of possibility. Her death may come as a shock to those who had not known of her recent illness—certainly it becomes a matter of deepest regret to all who knew her as counselor, teacher, friend—and a great lady.

Finals, etc.—

The College will confer degrees upon the largest class in its history next June the third. Of more significance than the large number that will graduate is the fact that for the second time since the College began having classes of over a hundred members, over half of the entering class will graduate. The class of 1939 graduated over fifty-two per cent of its members and the percentage this year is expected to be higher. If nothing more, these figures bespeak well the selective system of admission instituted several years ago. The last class admitted under the previous system graduated only thirty per cent of its total membership. The class of 1940 will depart with the usual fanfare of luncheons, dances, academic procession, speeches, advice, and good wishes. So matter of fact have these occasions become that the expenditure of time, effort and money on the part of the College to make these "finals" unequalled anywhere, is for the most part overlooked. Many alumni will remember "finals" as being the day when degrees were conferred if any had been earned that year (not always the case), and there were no dances.

Governors—

The prospect of Ashton Dovell's running for Governor of Virginia and the possibility that he might be elected is a matter of interest for William and Mary alumni to think about. It has been so long since an alumnus of the College held the position that no one could say who it had been without referring to history. John Munford Gregory who served as senior member of the council which automatically made him Governor from March 31, 1842 to January 5, 1843, seems to have been the last one of which we have any record. The nearest that we have come to the position in recent years was in 1930 when John Garland Pollard, Dean of the Marshall-Wythe School of Government and Citizenship was elected. He was not, however, an alumnus.

1910 Dines—

The class of 1910 is planning its thirtieth anniversary meeting for Alumni Day which includes a dinner at the Williamsburg Lodge at seven o'clock in the evening. The class of 1910 has long been active in alumni and College affairs, having in its membership many distinguished alumni. Other classes will undoubtedly have individual plans of their own though they have not been announced save for the class of 1930 which is planning its tenth anniversary meeting but which has not definitely made its arrangements.

The Alumni Chapters

(Secretaries)



IN VIRGINIA

DANVILLE

John Cabell Swanson, Box 906, Danville.

HAMPTON-NEWPORT NEWS

William Ralph Van Buren, Jr., 70 Columbia Avenue, Hampton.

HOPEWELL

Maude Cameron Weaver, Hopewell.

NORFOLK-PORTSMOUTH (Men)

Robert Edward Bruce Stewart, Jr.,
516 North Street, Portsmouth.

NORFOLK-PORTSMOUTH (Women)

Dorothy Elizabeth Pierce, 241 East 40th Street, Norfolk.

RICHMOND (Men)

Horace Rowe Hicks, Highland Springs.

RICHMOND (Women)

Annie Staton Truitt, 1006 Westwood Avenue.

ROANOKE

Mary Lewis Mayhew, 371 Washington Avenue.

SUSSEX-SURRY

Margaret Faye Bryant (Savedge), Wakefield.

OUT OF STATE

BALTIMORE, MARYLAND

Robert Wesley Corstaphney, Legal Department,
Maryland Casualty Company.

BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS

Constance Ross Graves, 21 Union Street
East Walpole, Massachusetts.

DELAWARE STATE

Jane Marshall Speakman, Denbeigh Hall,
Wilmington, Delaware.

NEW YORK, NEW YORK

Marjorie Vidoma Sparrow, 494 Carpenter Place,
Union, New Jersey.

NORTH CAROLINA STATE

Norman Gold, Rocky Mount, North Carolina.

PHILADELPHIA, PENNSYLVANIA

George Bartholomew Cranston,
1327 South 52nd Street.

WASHINGTON, D. C.

Mildred Allen Heinemann,
1921 Kalorama Road, N.W.

WEST VIRGINIA STATE

Robert G. Haile, Jr., 712 Kanawha Banking &
Trust Building, Charleston, West Virginia.

Our Alma Mater: An Appraisal

THE UNDERGRADUATE POINT OF VIEW

By BENJAMIN WILLARD LETSON, '40x

1940 marks the second year the Alumni Association has announced a prize of twenty-five dollars to be awarded to the senior graduating in June who would submit the best article on the subject OUR ALMA MATER

—An Appraisal. This article by Benjamin Willard Letson, '40x, was adjudged the best and the writer will receive the prize at the Alumni Luncheon, June 1st. Judges of the competition were: a member of the faculty, Harold Lees Fowler; a member of the Board of Directors, Cornelia Storrs Adair, '23; and an alumnus



not connected with the College, John Aydelotte Mapp, '35. Letson's home is in Metuchen, New Jersey. As a student he has been interested in the campus musical organizations being a member of the Men's Glee Club and the College Chapel Choir. He has served on the editorial staffs of both the Flat Hat and the Royalist. He has been a member of the tennis team for three years and is now its captain. He was president of the Foreign Travel Club during his junior year and is also a member of the French Club. He is a member of Theta Delta Chi social fraternity.

In 1939 the first prize was awarded Sidney Jaffe for his essay on the subject WHAT I EXPECTED AT WILLIAM AND MARY AND WHAT I FOUND.

There is in the William and Mary of today an institution reviving from a long period of slumber. There is a regeneration of a former spirit, a revival of a former desire to advance rather than to maintain the *status quo*. It is a healthy sign, for how many times have we been reminded that in place of progress there can be only degeneration? The William and Mary of today is a living institution, in contradiction to an extremely high percentage of colleges in this country. And it is living because it is struggling, because it is fighting to regain what it once held—namely, a leading position among scholastic institutions.

In a number of ways, great advance has already been made, for which the present administration is in large part responsible. In a number of ways, there is still

much to be desired. What follows is a single student's appraisal of the College as he sees it after attending it for four years. Whatever criticism appears is intended to be constructive in nature.

* * * * *

One of the objectives of the present administration, when it came to William and Mary six years ago, was to raise the scholastic standing of the college. This has been done to a very marked extent already. A number of young, energetic, and thoroughly capable instructors have enriched the faculty tremendously. Taken together with some of the more qualified of the older professors, they provide a highly talented and on the whole a popular faculty. Some of the departments of the College, however, unfortunately have not had new blood in many years, and some of the old either is tiring or is becoming complacent and stagnant.

Certain departments are noticeably weak, and in one case at least there is friction within the very department itself. The effect upon students and faculty alike is unsatisfactory, first, because of the consequence to the intrinsic value of the department and, secondly, because of a necessary lowering in student sympathy toward the department and in student morale toward the school.

We have heard only recently of a college which spends the equivalent of \$75.00 per student every year for new library books. A library means education, and our library is neglected fearfully. It is insufficient for serious research in practically all fields. Many books must be tested for six months on a list of best sellers before our library will get them. It is not the fault of the librarians so much as it is the fact that their funds are almost completely inadequate for a well-equipped library. We insist that a good library is the basis of a good educational system; and that our library is neglected.

The number of women students enrolled at present is far too large in proportion to the total number of students enrolled. Merely *one* effect of this, bringing a situation that is often overlooked and which may be serious on occasion, is this: that many women coming from perhaps small secondary schools where they have held high positions socially are apt to be passed over through no fault of their own in the mad rush for dates. If they are sensitive, they may not return. . . . Other effects have been discussed on campus, but these are usually the result of the co-educational system rather

chan of maladministration. In fairness to the administration, it must be said that attempts are being made to overcome this defect. An article on this subject appeared in the last issue of *THE ALUMNI GAZETTE*.

For a number of years, politics has played an all-important part in campus life. It has affected—in some cases determined—elections to student government positions and to honor societies, as well as appointments to publications' boards, and so forth. Nearly everyone on campus attests to and has attested to the thorough rottenness of the situation. Up to this year, officers in the student government have been merely figureheads, their positions only honorary—and there are those who would question even this. Two years ago, less than one-quarter of the total number of students voted. And the spirit of these foregone elections has carried over into the general spirit of the school; there is a close link between the two. There is a noticeable lack of interest on the part of the student body as a whole in dramatic offerings, in lectures, in concerts, in exhibits; in class meetings, and, in general, in the welfare of the College. . . . There are some who maintain that it is virtually impossible to find much spirit in a co-educational college. This may be true to a certain extent, but a glance at Syracuse, Duke, and others shows certainly that there can be more interest in college functions than we have.

But to return to the issue at hand—namely, politics. At the present writing, February, there is before the student body a constitution which, if adopted, should eliminate most of the politics—and with a few changes, perhaps all. The plan as it has been presented is to have a hierarchy, with a council or senate of nine student members, six of whom are voted into office by proportional representation by the assembly and three of whom are class presidents.¹ The assembly is elected by popular ballot. . . . This system has been extremely effective in eliminating politics from city governments and from various college student bodies. May we risk a hope that it will be just as effective here this spring?

Of all the College's traditions, the honor system perhaps is held in the highest esteem by the students. For the most part, they believe the honor system to be the best guard against cheating both within the classroom and without; people will do more toward breaking a law when it rears its ugly head than when it is quiet. Furthermore, there is less confusion and greater freedom for thought in an examination room where all are quiet and busy than where someone is prowling or gazing about suspiciously. We know of only one department that does not cooperate in this matter with the students. And we know of no department that is so generally detested by the students, and for just such reasons as this. Moreover, the honor system is based, in one sense, on natural law. It is not natural for people to cheat; society has taught them to do so. How much better is it to try to develop a sense of honor in the young people of today, to

try to show them that honesty brings greater confidence and its own reward?

It is as yet too early to determine the merits of the new inter-scholastic athletic program inaugurated by the College a little more than a year ago at this time. But we may infer some of its characteristics from the policy employed to date. One sport, football, dominates all else. It may be planned by the department to have, in the future, teams of similar strength in the other sports; but as yet there has been very little evidence of any such intention. Practically speaking, we have garnered no new baseball players, no new basketball players, no new trackmen—to mention only major sports—in the past year. Football coaches handle even the basketball and baseball teams. Various rumors about old athletes here on basketball scholarships having to go out for football in order to retain their scholarships can be confirmed only by athletes.

What amounts to extreme concentration limits the number of participants. Furthermore, and of much more importance, the entire position of athletics adds little intrinsic value to a college, besides providing publicity and bringing in money. Certainly, to the majority of students the more valuable forms of athletics are those which may be participated in after college—golf, for instance, or tennis, swimming, or riding. All of which brings up another issue.

With the exception of fencing and swimming, the minor sports are almost completely neglected. For instance, where is there another co-educational college of this size where the women's athletic association owns twelve tennis courts and the men's six? And yet we still put forward each year a pretence of having a men's tennis team.

It was less than two years ago that the athletic department revamped its entire program of intramural athletics for men and women. This system is handled with considerable efficiency and is receiving more popularity as it continues. The list of activities varies from ping pong and bowling to touch football and basketball.

For a number of years, our athletic teams have produced few meritorious records. This is the first year that we have attempted any athletics on a large scale. In the fall, the football team hung up an excellent record, which but for injuries might have been even better. Furthermore, the students of the College and the alumni are eagerly anticipating future football seasons with even tougher schedules and with an even higher percentage of victories.

As mentioned before, the present administration is in large part responsible for the general rise of William and Mary's prestige in inter-collegiate circles. However, to a student entering college for the first time—and, in fact, to students in general—this means comparatively little. A student's primary consideration of an administration is limited by its immediate value to him. In handling individual students as well as various student groups, the present administration is for the most

¹A recent change has included two more student members, the presidents of the two executive councils, a man and a woman.

(Continued on page 25)

Program to Secure More Men Students Completed

As announced in the last issue of the ALUMNI GAZETTE, President John Stewart Bryan appointed a committee, consisting of members of the administration and faculty, with the Alumni Office coöperating, to make a survey and formulate plans in the interest of maintaining a stable enrollment for the College and thus looking to the time in the very near future when the enrollment would approach the ratio of 60% men and 40% women as recommended by the Alumni in June, 1937.

This committee which has been studying the problem since the first of January has completed its program which principally consists of four projects:

- (1) Alumni participation.
- (2) Publication and distribution of bulletins which would adequately but concisely and attractively describe the work of the College and designed to make a special appeal to men students.
- (3) Student aid.
- (4) The development of the program in coöperation with Williamsburg Restoration, Inc. of a systematic plan to bring to the College groups of High School and Preparatory School students.

A study has been made of the practices of other competing colleges in making provision for student aid and an examination of statistics on the number of men students attending college which has furnished convincing evidence that William and Mary is obliged to give immediate and serious consideration to the entire problem if the desired ratio between men and women is to be achieved.

As has already been noted there are in Virginia twelve institutions of higher learning with accommodations for 3,600 entering men annually. Based on the number of students graduating this year from the public high schools of the State and average percentages of this group that will continued their education, there will be only 1,380 Virginia men entering college. These figures alone indicate the proportions of the problem confronting us and in addition to the heavy competition for Virginia men among these twelve institutions it can readily be seen that each and every one of the Virginia institutions must rely upon out of state students to complete their quota of entering men and if this were not a sufficient problem in itself it becomes more serious when one must consider that it is an established fact that there will be a reduction in the next ten years in the number of students graduating from the secondary schools.

While compared with other institutions the alumni of William and Mary have been disinclined to send their sons and daughters and other relatives to their Alma Mater, nevertheless, William and Mary men and women have expressed themselves on the enrollment problem

and likewise a willingness to assist in correcting it. Very naturally any program to be successful would depend greatly upon alumni participation.

Alumni Participation

There are two objectives in view when considering the participation alumni will be asked to take in this program. First, to reach the full strength of our entire alumni body in an organized effort to bring to the attention of prospective men the advantages and aims of William and Mary, and

Second, to more closely draw the bonds between the College and her alumni through a mutual understanding of her problems and purposes and through renewed loyalty and enthusiasm that always accompanies a service performed in her behalf.

It was noted in the applications of 165 entering freshmen last year that 46 of them were influenced in their choice by alumni. This figure, however, ranks only second in the various influences which attracted entering students and 61 of them came to the College principally because of its academic attractiveness. Compared to the figure of 46, however, it is interesting to note 57 women and 53 men stated they had relatives who were alumni of the College. Seven of the men had parents who were alumni and one had a grandparent who was an alumnus. 18 had brothers. This influence of relationship with alumni would appear to be of comparatively recent origin and belongs almost entirely to the present generation and it is further noted a number of men have apparently come to William and Mary because they had either a brother or sister in attendance at the present time.

These figures might indicate that while it is true that a great many men and a great many parents prefer a school that is not coeducational that on the other hand it has gained for William and Mary a great many students who prefer it because it is coeducational.

The program to be followed, beginning with applications received for next session, briefly is as follows:

As applications and inquiries are received by the Admissions Office the Alumni Office will recommend one or more alumni who live within the immediate vicinity of the prospective student. These alumni will be first approached through a letter from the president of the College explaining what the College is attempting to do and making an appeal to them to help. Immediately thereafter they will receive a letter from the Admissions Office with the name, or names of the prospective students in their respective areas requesting they be contacted on behalf of the College. Each alumnus so chosen

(Continued on page 26)

Alumni Office Completes Modern Filing Unit

During the last two years the executive office of the Alumni Association has been working towards the completion of a four-point program, i.e.

(1) To establish a comprehensive yet complete filing system of all alumni from 1870 to date;

(2) To formulate a definite program for alumni chapters;

(3) To strengthen organization of those classes which have already left the College;

(4) To create amongst the students on the campus an interest in the Alumni Association and build class unity before classes leave the College.

The first quarter of this program is now nearing completion and the purpose of this article is to familiarize the alumni with the new filing set up and the services along these lines offered by the Alumni Office.

In January, 1938 the first of a new filing unit was purchased by authority of the Board of Directors and the first filing work attempted was a revision of the then existing geographical file. A letter was sent to an alumnus in every one of the 100 counties in Virginia enclosing a list of the alumni who according to the existing records lived in that particular county. The major portions of these lists were returned to this office with such corrections and additions as were available. From this information a new file was set up which divides our alumni into two distinct groups on a geographical basis—first, alumni residing in Virginia. This group was in turn broken down into 119 separate units for the 100 counties in Virginia and the 19 principal cities. The second, or out of state, group was divided by the 48 states and some of these states where large numbers of alumni reside have been broken down into principal cities and counties, such as New York, Boston, Philadelphia and others. This file as completed now enables the Alumni Office to supply at regular intervals and in a comparative short time, upon requests, an accurate roster of alumni in the various communities which is particularly beneficial to alumni chapters.

The next file attempted was a new one for the Alumni Office, i.e. a class file. Before 1938 a student attending the College was designated in the class of the year in which he left the College whether through graduation or otherwise. Following a practice established in practically every alumni office in the country a class file was set up placing every student and alumnus in the class in which he entered the College, both freshman and transfers, regardless of or if the student graduated. In establishing this file it became necessary to make a distinction between graduate and non-graduate students and thereafter for all purposes graduates are denoted by an apostrophe and class numeral following the name. For ex-

ample, John Doe, '10. Non-graduates are indicated with the class numeral followed by X, as Mary Blank, '25x. The class file now in existence is broken down into two groups for every class, graduates and non-graduates. This file is of service to class presidents and permanent secretaries in their efforts to contact members of their classes and to disseminate class information to them and likewise enables the Alumni Office at a moment's notice to give the total membership of every class, graduates, non-graduates, or both. Other letters adopted and to be hereafter used for publication purposes are:

"M" for master degrees, "L" for law degrees, "H" for honorary degrees and "S" for special students who had no classification. "A" will be used for students who attended the William and Mary Academy which was in existence from 1908 to 1918. The "A," however, is used only on those students who attended the Academy and did not enter the College; those attending both naturally receive a College classification. In connection with this class file several more files were set up for all students receiving Master and Law degrees, Teachers' Diplomas, Licentiate of Instruction, Literature and Chemistry and, of course, a file of Honorary degrees.

The next file developed in this program was that of a membership file for all sororities and fraternities. Lists of these groups were supplied by the various chapters and this file is brought up to date each spring after initiations have taken place. Following the social fraternities, files were established for the more prominent honorary groups such as Phi Beta Kappa, Omicron Delta Kappa and Mortar Board. The Phi Beta Kappa and Omicron Delta Kappa groups were broken down into the various classifications of membership such as active, honorary and associate. Another classification in this particular file to be completed at an early date is that of the Flat Hat Club Society.

A membership file was set up in July, 1938 on a visible kardex system for reference as to membership in the Alumni Association and for mailing purposes.

Another classification, small in size but equally important from an historical point of view as the larger ones, was the miscellaneous group listing the Presidents and the Board of Directors of the Alumni Association; the Board of Visitors of the College since 1888; alumni orators since 1842; alumni chapter presidents and secretaries; class officers, and alumni who served in the Confederate States Army, as well as World War veterans.

With these break-down files completed the most difficult and the most important file was begun in January, 1939 which was the establishment of an adequate alphabetical master filing system of every student who attended the College in Williamsburg from 1870 to date. Ex-

(Continued on page 27)

Ancient Languages at William and Mary

By GEORGE JEREMIAH RYAN

(EDITOR'S NOTE: This article is the seventh of a series concerned with the various departments at the College. The next of the series will be on the Department of Education, and will be written by Kremer J. Hoke.)

To tell the story of the ancient languages at William and Mary is to give a history of the college itself. From the first entry in the oldest record book of the faculty—"In nomine Dei, Patris, Filii et Spiritus Sancti"—to the granting of its latest degree, from the early student public declamations in Latin to the most recent payment of the "two copies of Latin verses yearly, at the house of our Governor, in full discharge of all quit-rents" (required of the College by its original charter), Latin has been so much an integral part of the life of the College that no full account of the part it has played can ever be given until adequate research has been done on the history of the college itself.

The story of Greek and Latin at William and Mary, if and when it is written, will be of great value to historians of collegiate education in the 18th, 19th, and 20th centuries. The changing fortunes of Greek and Latin from the abolishment of the classics by Jefferson in 1779, through their restoration under Madison and Bracken in 1792, up to the latest changes in the curriculum, illustrate perfectly the shifting standards and aims of education in America.

For nearly twenty years after the granting of the Royal Charter in 1693, the only instruction offered by the college was in Greek and Latin. These subjects were taught in the Grammar School which was established in 1694. Of the other projected Chairs of the college, the first to be added was that of Natural Philosophy and Mathematics in 1712. It is clear both from the plans of the first president, James Blair, even before the founding of the college, and from the early records of the college itself, that the college was to consist of three schools or grades of instruction. The first grade was to be a grammar school, like Eton and Harrow, for instruction in Latin and Greek. The second was to be devoted to Philosophy, divided into Moral and Natural, including Mathematics. The third was intended for the preparation of young men for the ministry, and was divided into Divinity and Oriental Languages. The Statutes of the College in 1736 decreed with regard to students that: "Before they are promoted to the Philosophy School, they must first undergo an examination before the President and Master, and Ministers skilled in the Learned Languages; whether they have made due progress in their Latin and Greek . . . and let no blockhead or lazy fellow in his studies be elected."

That the work of the Grammar School was magnificently done, is made clear by several facts. The first of these is the fine Latin style of the dissertations of the philosophy students, the excellent Latin and Greek verses which were composed, and the biweekly chapel

talks in Latin, for the preparation of which the faculty by official action allowed no omission of other work.

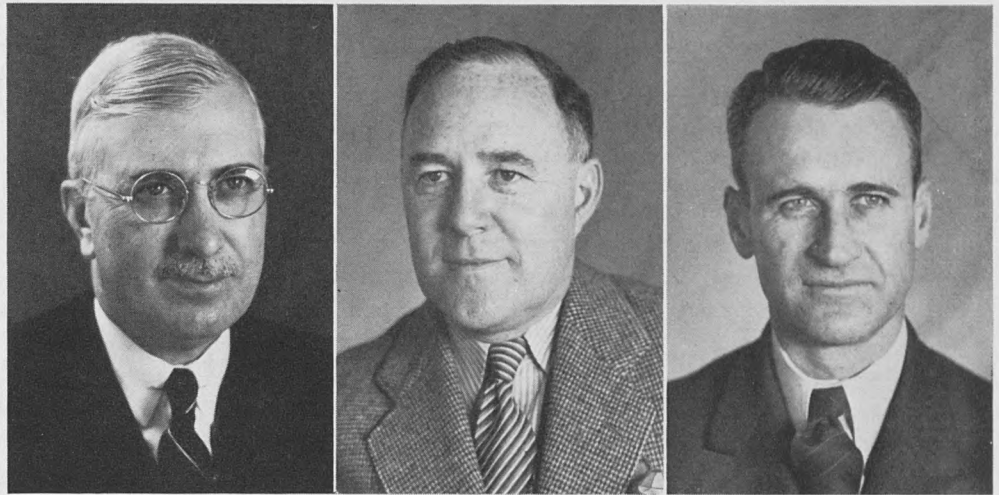
The second proof rests in the number of works of Latin and Greek authors which bear the names of students of the college or are found in their family libraries. This is so broad a field for research and so unexplored that one can hardly do more than mention it. The library of Colonel Richard Lee, to take one example, contained in 1717, in the original text, nearly all the important authors in Greek from Homer to Plutarch, and in Latin from Cicero to Tacitus. In the present college library are many Latin and Greek books, dictionaries, grammars, and works of literature, bearing on their fly-pages the names of some of the most illustrious figures in early Virginia history, former students of the Grammar School.

As a third fact, we may note the later achievements of students who had attended the Grammar School. The ability of the early graduates of William and Mary in other fields, particularly statesmanship, has tended to obscure the fact that nearly all of them were accomplished scholars in Latin and Greek. The Lord Boteourt Medal, the first collegiate prize ever presented, was won by James Madison in 1772 for excellence in classical studies. Perhaps the most famous of all, in the field of pure literature, was William Munford, whose translation of Homer's *Iliad* into English was among the best ever made and is still rated high among similar translations by classical scholars.

In the fourth place, the brilliant preparation and achievements of the distinguished scholars who held the post of Master of the Grammar School should be pointed out. Among these Masters only a few can be mentioned. Hugh Jones, the third Master, was the author of the first English Grammar to be written in America, *An Accidence to the English Tongue*. William Stith, the first former student of the Grammar School to become its Master, after obtaining his M.A. degree at Queens College, Oxford, was the author of an historical work on *The First Discovery and Settlement of Virginia* and later became the third president of the college. Goronwy Owen, although he had had but a brief career at the college, because "in one of his merry frolics he and Jacob Rowe, Professor of Moral Philosophy, headed the Collegians in a fray with the young men of Williamsburg" and was asked to resign, nevertheless was a brilliant scholar and teacher. James Horrocks later became the sixth president of the college and "raised a storm in the colony" by advocating the establishment of an American episcopate. John Bracken, later the ninth president of the college, saw the abolishment of the Grammar School in 1779; but, with the encouragement of George Wythe and the active help of Walker Maury, succeeded in reestablishing it in

1792, or perhaps a few years earlier.

An interesting sidelight upon the strong influence of the teaching of these men is the number of their students who later became fine teachers of the classics. There was Samuel Nelson's school in Broadwater, Southampton County, in 1771, Walker Maury's in Orange County in 1780, and Arthur Emmerson's in Nansemond County in 1785; to mention a few at random. And, to put the official seal as it were upon the Grammar School as a trainer of



Left to right: Anthony Pelzer Wagener, George Jeremiah Ryan and Thomas Pinckney

teachers, there is the decree of King George II in 1752 regarding the Norfolk Academy and the land which "at the laying off of the said borough had been set apart for the use of a school for the benefit of the inhabitants of the said borough . . . to provide and agree with an able Master for the said School, capable to teach the Greek and Latin tongues; which said Master before he should be received or admitted to keep school should undergo an examination before the Masters of the College of William and Mary."

The explanation of the remarkable success of the Grammar School in this period is easy to understand from a statement in the Statutes of 1736. "And because nothing contributes so much to Learning of Languages as daily Dialogues, and familiar Speaking together in the Languages they are learning, let the Master therefore take care that . . . the Scholars may learn aptly to express their Meaning to each other . . . that they may learn at all times to speak Latin in apt and proper terms." The teachers of Latin in the eighteenth century, at least in the earlier half, taught it as a "living language," to be read and understood and enjoyed without the medium of translation, and to be used colloquially. This was the secret of the success of their instruction. It was a secret that was gradually disappearing at the end of the eighteenth and was almost completely lost throughout the nineteenth and early twentieth centuries. Thereby hangs a tale of profound significance for modern classical teachers, not as yet generally appreciated.

Eighty-five years of brilliant work were suddenly and unexpectedly brought to an end with the closing of the Grammar School in 1779, only nine years after the 1770 Statutes of the College had resolved: "that the plan, or method for this regular progress in study, hitherto approved of in the most famous Universities as well as in the Statutes of William and Mary College, consists in the Pursuit, first, of Classical knowledge; secondly, of Philosophy, Natural and Moral; and lastly, of such sciences as are to become the business of the students during the remainder of their lives. That the above Method cannot be departed from or occasionally altered,

even for the sake of extraordinary geniuses who are able to shine in a learned profession without the foundation of Classical Learning." This decision to abolish the Grammar School with the attendant weakening in training for intellectual thoroughness and for sound literary appreciation was as tragic in its consequences for the intellectual life of William and Mary during the nineteenth century, as it was inevitable in the development of the American college. A Grammar School intended for boys of ten to fifteen years of age, in spite of the advanced character and high quality of its work, could have no place as an integral part of an American college or university.

It is very probable that Jefferson's plans for reorganization of the college came to maturity during his stay in Williamsburg in the palace of the royal governors in 1779, as Governor of Virginia. His bill to make of William and Mary a state university was, of course, defeated. But he was successful in his other reforms; to abolish the Grammar School, to inaugurate a School of Modern Languages, to abolish the School of Divinity, and to institute a Chair of Law and Police. A number of explanations have been suggested for Jefferson's attitude in the case of the first two of these changes. It has been said that his opposition to the Grammar School was due to strong dislike of John Bracken, its master. Furthermore, it has been said that the establishment of the Chair of Modern Languages may have been due to his close personal friendship with the Italian linguist, Charles Bellini. "His (Bellini's) presence and the desire to secure him a permanent position induced Jefferson to a linguistic reform in 1779, giving him the Chair of Modern Languages. (*William and Mary College Papers*, Folder 94.)

Jefferson's real reason, however, is obvious to anyone who considers the status of American education at the time. Academies, or preparatory schools as we call them, had greatly increased in numbers. Prospective college students were being well trained in Greek and Latin either at these academies or by private tutors. Such training in the classics was presupposed for college entrance

(Continued on page 28)

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Conference Meet in Williamsburg

First Time Held Outside of Carolina

By SPIKE MOORE

Come May 17th and 18th there will be big track doings in this neck of the woods.

For on those two days William and Mary will be the scene of the 1940 Southern Conference outdoor track meet—the first time in history the outdoor games have been staged outside of North Carolina. The College will play host to more than 100 track athletes from 14 conference schools and, under the capable supervision of athletic director Carl Voyles, the College plans to make the two-day event a truly memorable one.

The Big Three in conference track—North Carolina, Duke, and Maryland—are expected to dominate the proceedings, with Richmond and Washington and Lee distant fourths and fifths. William and Mary's trackmen, coached by Joseph (Scrap) Chandler since 1925, are not likely to qualify more than three men for the finals on Saturday. Good track material has been lean here in Indiantown for the past several years and William and Mary hasn't been a serious track threat since the days of Monk Little.

Among the outstanding individual stars who will compete in the meet are Jim Davis, North Carolina's great miler, who set a new outdoor record last year of 4:14.2; Joe Murphy, Maryland's sprint ace, who last year tied the 100-yard dash mark of 9.8 seconds; Bill Corpening, another North Carolina boy who holds the 120-yard high hurdle record at 14.3 seconds; and Maryland's mile relay team of Allan and Vernon Miller, Jim Kehoe, and Gene Ochsenreiter, which set a new mark last year of 3:18.3.

Turning abruptly, and for no apparent reason, from track to football, we deem it our duty to report, in the words of visiting sports writers, that "William and Mary is now leading the Southern Conference in grid standings." The witticism came in a facetious vein and, as we shall later point out, is therefore not to be taken seriously. It's true that William and Mary bumped off Wake Forest in a couple of spring practice games, but that feat mustn't be taken to heart. Our Indians showed a deal of dash and fire in winning the two games, coming from behind on each occasion, but Wake Forest in the spring isn't Wake Forest in the fall.

This observer, after seeing a bit of the spring football doings, tritely feels that William and Mary definitely is on the road to better athletics, not only in football but in the other major sports as well. It will, however, be best to minimize the importance of the Indians' two spring victories over Old Wake because, as Coach

Voyles himself points out, the games were not meant as a test of teams, but merely as a test of individuals.

Obviously both of the games were rather interesting affairs to watch, and we dare say that the players themselves, after many days of individual and group drills, took a fancy to the opportunity of getting in there and doing a little real "head-buttin'."

The first game, played in Williamsburg, ended with William and Mary a one-point victor, 14-13. Wake Forest scored first, with Marshall Edwards, big fullback, circling right end on a perfectly executed fake reverse in the opening period. Gallovich added the extra point from placement and the Deacons led, 7-0. There was no further scoring until early in the fourth quarter when the Indians tied the count on a pass, Waldo Matthews to Jimmy Howard. Matthews place-kicked the extra point. William and Mary later took the lead on a 75-yard march, ending in a touchdown pass, Johnny Korczowski to Al Vandeweghe. The final Wake Forest score came on two long passes, but Joe Duncavage's placement for the tying point was wide.

The second game, played at Wake Forest, was almost a repetition of the first. William and Mary won again, this time, 20-18, coming from behind in the final three minutes of play to save the game. Trailing in the final period, 13-18, the Indians drove to Old Wake's 7-yard line on a 20-yard pass, Korczowski to Captain-elect Charlie Gondak. From there Harvey Johnson bulled his way over on four plunges. The Demon Deacons scored twice in the first two quarters before the Tribesmen could get together, Gallovich driving five yards for the first and Mayberry circling end 83 yards for the other. Then late in the half Johnson bucked over for the first Indian score and in the third period Korczowski fired a touchdown pass to Jim Hickey. The Deacons came back with a 50-yard march, climaxed by Gallovich's touchdown plunge, and then William and Mary retaliated with its game-winning rally.

Following the second encounter with Wake Forest, spring football drills officially ended. Baseball, track, tennis, and golf have come into the spotlight, but, unfortunately, none of these sports is experiencing winning ways. Coach Rube McCray's baseballers, made up entirely of green men, had, at this writing won four games and lost four. The Indian nine whipped the Naval Training Station in two early-season games, 7-6 and 6-2 and then went on to shade Washington and

(Continued on page 21)

Tribute Paid George Wythe

On the occasion of the opening of the restored Wythe House in Williamsburg, by Williamsburg Restoration, Inc., the memory of this great lawyer, scholar, legislator, soldier, signer of the Declaration of Independence, statesman and judge, was paid tribute at a formal convocation at the College on March 29, when Armistead M. Dobie, judge of the fourth federal circuit court of appeals and formerly dean of the law school at the University of Virginia, was the principal speaker.

Taking as his theme, "The Teacher of Law," Judge Dobie declared, "It is my fervent prayer that we may witness an era in the history of legal education when the ancient spirit of law may become incarnate at even higher and finer levels for those who under that spirit crave guidance and within it seek light. If this hope can be realized, this prayer be answered, as I have a simple and abiding faith will come to pass, then George Wythe, our first real teacher of law, in the twin fields of truth and service, will have enhanced Virginia's storied fame, as he will by that same token have enriched the spiritual heritage of our national glory."

The first chair of law in an American college or university was established at William and Mary on December 4, 1779, through the efforts of Thomas Jefferson, governor of Virginia and a member of the Board of Visitors of the College. In the English law it is antedated only by the Vinerian professorship at Oxford, first occupied by the great Blackstone. George Wythe, Jefferson's own mentor in law, was appointed to the new chair and served until 1790 when his duties as Chancellor

of Virginia necessitated his removal to Richmond. He was succeeded by St. George Tucker, and the succession, although interrupted by war and economic chaos, has continued down to the present.

Theodore Sullivan Cox, present occupant of the chair of law at the College, spoke briefly and presented to the College two annual scholarships to be known as the George Wythe law scholarships. Dean Cox stated that the Wythe Law Club was giving one and an unnamed friend of the College was the other donor.

George Wythe was an alumnus of the College although he attended it for only a brief period (probably in the grammar school). It is known that he received little formal education. He was admitted to the bar at the age of twenty and practiced in Spotsylvania County for about eight years before moving to Williamsburg.

1 1 1

New Appointments to Board

Oscar Lane Shewmake, '03Ba, Richmond, and George Scott Shackleford, Roanoke, were appointed by Governor James H. Price on March 7th, to four year terms on the Board of Visitors of the College, succeeding Miss Gabriella Page, Richmond, and John Archer Wilson, Roanoke, It is the second time that Shewmake has been appointed to the Board, having served previously from 1919 until 1921. A native of Prince George County, he took graduate work and was an instructor at the College after his graduation. He then served as superintendent of schools at Georgetown, South Carolina for two years before entering the Law School of the University of Virginia where he was graduated in 1909. He began the practice of law in Surry, Virginia, in partnership with James Gordon Bohannon, '02Ba. Since then he has been Commonwealth's Attorney of Surry County; Presidential Elector from the Fourth Congressional District; General Counsel to the State Tax Board; General Counsel to the State Corporation Commission; occupant of the Chair of Constitutional History and Political Science in the Marshall-Wythe School of Government and Citizenship at the College; and member of the State Corporation Commission. He is now in private law practice. While a student at the College, he was a member of the Pi Kappa Alpha fraternity and was captain of the football team for two successive years. He is also a member of Phi Beta Kappa, Alpha of Virginia, and last June was awarded the alumni medallion for service and loyalty to the College.

Mr. Shackleford is one of the youngest men ever appointed to the Board. He graduated at the University of Virginia in 1922 and is now practicing law in Roanoke. He is vice-president of the Alumni Association of the University.

In addition to Shewmake and Shackleford, Alvan Herbert Foreman, '99Ba, Norfolk; Miss Lulu Metz, Manassas; and A. Obici, Suffolk; were reappointed. Those whose terms did not expire and who remain on the Board are: James Hardy Dillard, Charlottesville; George Walter Mapp, '94Ba, Accomac; Channing

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Moore Hall, '08Ba, Williamsburg; James Gordon Bohannan, '02Ba, Petersburg; and Homer Lenoir Ferguson, Newport News.

Testimonial to Dovell

Ashton Dovell, '08Ba-'39H, speaker of the Virginia House of Delegates, was given a testimonial banquet at the John Marshall Hotel, March 7th, by more than five hundred men, members of the General Assembly, State officials, and friends from Williamsburg. Shortly before the banquet, Mr. Dovell had announced to the House that at the end of the session he would retire as a delegate after sixteen years of service in the lower house as a representative of Williamsburg and the surrounding counties.

Following the banquet, speaker after speaker paid tribute to his long and distinguished service. Chiefly his colleagues in the Assembly, spoke of his extraordinary knowledge of Virginia's governmental machinery, his marked ability as a legislator, his courage and impartiality as a presiding officer of the House. With few exceptions, every speaker inferred that there might be greater things ahead for Mr. Dovell. The allusions were always indirect but they were readily understood as suggesting that he might become Governor of Virginia.

John Stewart Bryan, president of the College, acted as toastmaster, Channing Moore Hall, '08Ba, a classmate of Dovell's read congratulatory telegrams and letters from Senators Carter Glass, '35H, and Harry Flood Byrd, '26H, and from former Governor George Campbell Peery, '34H.

Alumni News

Classification of an alumnus is indicated by letters following the name and class of the alumnus as follows:

| | |
|--------------------------|--------------------|
| A—Academy (only) | H—Honorary Degree |
| Ba—Bachelor of Arts | L—Law Degree |
| Bc—Bachelor of Chemistry | M—Master Degree |
| Bs—Bachelor of Science | S—Special Student |
| G—Graduate Student | X—Non-Graduate |
| | PBK—Phi Beta Kappa |

1875—

Cary Breckinridge Wilmer, '75Ba-PBK, has been presented with a certificate of membership in Pi Kappa Alpha's Golden Chapter in recognition of more than 50 years in the Fraternity. Dr. Wilmer was initiated on April 3, 1873. He is a retired Episcopalian minister and lives at Tampa, Florida, Route No. 2, Box No. 1070.

1890—

(50th Anniversary Reunion June 1, 1940).

1894—

Walter Beaumont Clarkson, '94x, has been named business manager of the Washington Cathedral. He will have charge of the management of the Cathedral offices, publications and social activities. Mr. Clarkson who was formerly vice president of the Chesapeake & Potomac Telephone Company still retains membership on its Board of Directors. A testimonial dinner was given in his honor at the Mayflower Hotel on April 26th in celebration of his forty-five years of service with the telephone company.

1895—

(45th Anniversary Reunion June 1, 1940.)

1899—

Alvan Herbert Foreman, '99Ba-PBK, has been named to the Board of Managers of the Sons of the American Revolution.

James Hurst, '99Ba, is chairman of the student State Advisory Committee of the Coöperative Education Association.

1900—

(40th Anniversary Reunion June 1, 1940.)

1904—

Edward Darlington Jones, '04Ba, has been transferred to the post of commanding officer of the Honolulu District of the United States Coast Guard.

1905—

(35th Anniversary Reunion June 1, 1940.) Charles William Sydnor, Jr., Secretary, Pulaski, Virginia.

1910—

(30th Anniversary Reunion June 1, 1940.) Dr. Amos

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1915—

(25th Anniversary Reunion June 1, 1940.) Clarence C. Jennings, President, Toano, Virginia.

1916—

George Baskerville Zehmer, '16Bs-PBK, was recently a speaker at the Woman's Club of Westover Hills, Richmond, Virginia. His topic was "Democratic and Totalitarian Education."

1918—

Albert Pemberton Slaughter Robinson, '18Bs, is chairman of the School section of the Norfolk, Virginia, community fund.

Henry Morris Stryker, '18x, local dentist, recently addressed the Williamsburg Rotary Club. American dentists are this year celebrating the 100th anniversary of the founding of modern dental surgery. Dr. Stryker compared dentistry in the old days with dentistry today and stressed the fact that the objective in the future lies in prevention and must therefore be chiefly concerned with children.

1920—

(20th Anniversary Reunion June 1, 1940.) R. W. Copeland, Secretary, Hopewell, Virginia.

1923—

Wallace S. Harwood, '23x, has assumed duties and

full title of chief of field division for the office of the Collector of Internal Revenue. He entered the department in 1934 and has been acting in the above capacity since last November.

Fairmount Richmond White, '23Ba, has given up coaching to devote all his time to teaching academic subjects at the Apprentice School, Newport News.

1924—

The Gloucester County Teachers' Association honored J. Walter Kenney, '24Ba-'29M, with a banquet on April 4th in celebration of his services for 19 years as Superintendent of Schools.

John Gregory Warburton, '24x, is head of the Williamsburg census office.

1925—

(15th Anniversary Reunion June 1, 1940.) Thomas W. Evans, Secretary, 2202 West Grace Street, Richmond, Virginia.

1926—

James P. Kemp, '26Bs, is auditor of receipts for the Chesapeake and Potomac Telephone Company of West Virginia. He has been associated with the company since 1926 when he went to work in the Washington office as auditor. He was appointed toll supervisor in 1937, later that year going to Charleston as revenue results supervisor. He was made chief accounts supervisor in 1929 and later that year became revenue methods supervisor. In 1930 he was made revenue methods and results supervisor, in 1936 chief tolls supervisor and in 1938 traveling auditor.

1928—

Paul Whittington Crockett, '28s, has announced his candidacy, subject to the Democratic primary of 1941, for the House of Delegates for the districts of New Kent, Charles City, James City and York counties and the City of Williamsburg.

Josephine Halloran, '28Ba, assistant director of research of the Richmond public schools, addressed the Catholic Woman's Club of Richmond recently.

1930—

(10th Anniversary Reunion June 1, 1940.) Eleanor Williams (Mrs. J. N. James), Secretary, 502 Enderby Drive, Beverley Hills, Alexandria, Virginia.

Robert Preston Price, '30Bs, expects to graduate from the school of theology at Emory University this June.

Mary Geraldine Rowe, '30Ba-PBK, teacher of Latin at the Mathew Whaley High School, Williamsburg, Virginia, and a member of the Southern Study Staff, sponsored by the Southern Association of High Schools and Colleges, spends part of her time traveling through the South assisting with programs in the 33 Southern Study Schools.

1931—

Loula Connelly, '31Bs, is teaching at the Toano (Virginia) High School.

Catherine Hasseltine, '31Ba, and Mary Lewis May-

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hew, '31Ba, have an antique shop in Roanoke, Virginia.

George Jeffries Oliver, '31Ba, expects to receive the Ph.D. degree from Columbia University in June. Until that date his address is 509 West 121st Street, Apartment 207, New York City.

1932—

Russell A. Collins, '32Ba, has qualified to practice law in the Supreme Court of the United States. He was presented to the court by Honorable Schuyler Otis Bland, '92x-PBK.

Lawrence Frederick Shaffer, '32Bs, has been elected vice president of the Retail Merchants Association, Suffolk, Virginia.

Milton William Thorpe, '32Ba, is assistant supervisor of District No. 10, Area 96, for the 1940 census.

1934—

Lester Litwin, '34x, is singing over the radio on a national hook-up from New York.

Helen Vivian Singer (Moore), '34Ba, has a secretarial position at the Administration Building, Canal Zone. Her address is Helen V. Singer, c/o Major P. L. Singer, Box 63, Fort Clayton, Panama Canal Zone.

Lloyd Haynes Williams, '34Ba, in March and April gave a series of six radio talks entitled "Highlights of Historic Virginia." Lloyd has political aspirations and was nominated in the April democratic primary to a seat in the city council chamber of Williamsburg. The following alumni were renominated to seats in the local council chamber: Channing Moore Hall, '08Ba-PBK, (lawyer and present mayor of the city); Henry Morris Stryker, '18x, (dentist); Milton William Thorpe, '32Ba, (lawyer); John Gregory Warburton, '24x, (lumberman). Williams is a newspaperman and author.

1935—

(5th Anniversary Reunion June 1, 1940.) Ernest Whitmore Goodrich, Secretary, Surry, Virginia.

Lewis A. McMurrin, Jr., '35x, has been named permanent president of the Peninsula Philharmonic Society.

Waddell Stewart, '35x, is manager, a second year, for the Church Hill team in the intercity semipro baseball league, Richmond, Virginia.

1936—

Jack Pettit Henderson, '36Ba, is with the B. F. Johnson Publishing Company, Richmond, Virginia.

1937—

Elmo Frank Benedetto, '37Bs, is attending Columbia University.

Philip Hairston Seawell, '37Ba-'39L, is connected with the law firm of Colonna and Colonna in Newport News, Virginia.

Gertrude Siegel, '37Ba, joined the administrative staff of the Riverside Hospital, Newport News, Virginia, on February 1st as medical librarian.

Jane Sunderlin, '37Bs, is traveling in Mexico and expects to return to her home next fall via California.

1938—

Lowell Webster Budlong, '38Ba, is doing graduate work in English at Brown University. He spent last year traveling in the Scandanavian countries and on the British Isles.

Irving Elmo Jeter, '38Ba, has given up his work with the Olson Rug Company to devote his time to free lance writing. His address is 3126 Enslow Avenue, Richmond, Virginia.

Frances Lorraine Nenzel, '38Bs, is attending Columbia University.

1939—

While Glenn Miller's smooth music is furnishing the inspiration to write this letter he is not supplying news of my classmates. Speaking of Glenn Miller, I'm hoping to see you all at finals—'tis rumored that he will play for those dances and I've an idea that the rumor has firm foundation. Let's meet in the sunken garden the night of May 31st and show the "college kids" that the old alumni are still capable of shagging.

Did you know that six William and Mary co-eds appeared on the True or False Radio program in Phi Beta Kappa Hall the night of April 7th? They competed with Frank Lloyd, Sir Cedric Hardwicke, Richard Carlson and other notables of "Tree of Liberty" which is being filmed, in part, in Williamsburg and vicinity. Ah, fame!

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James Henry Bailey, thank you for your letter. You are the one and only thirty-niner I've heard from. Jimmy writes that he is teaching freshman English and Social Science at Chester High School, Chester, Virginia. He was quite fortunate in seeing the William and Mary Players production of Thornton Wilder's "Our Town" and said he came away "prouder than ever of the dramatic abilities of William and Mary students and the genius of our beloved Miss Hunt." Wish I could have seen it too. Jimmy's address is 33 Liberty Street, Petersburg, Virginia.

Minnie Dobie got so homesick for sight of Alma Mater that she resigned her position with the Tennessee Valley Authority at Chattanooga, came back to Williamsburg, and accepted a position with the Restoration.

Sara Eleanor Cole has moved from Montclair to 532 Ridgewood Avenue, Glen Ridge, New Jersey.

William Lawrence Greene is announcing and writing for station WLNH at Laconia, New Hampshire.

Anna Hill studies designing and painting at the Phillips Academy of Art in Washington, D. C.

The present address of Evelyn Bayly Bucher is Fort Totten, New York.

Joseph Leslie Stone, a ministerial student at Duke University, spoke recently at one of the night services of the Williamsburg Methodist Church.

Betty Taylor is taking graduate courses in English at the University of Virginia.

The promised letter from Kate Alfriend has not yet been received, but I hear that she is in Williamsburg as an extra with the Frank Lloyd Company in the filming of "Tree of Liberty."

Gwendolyn Virginia Evans' new address is 345 Auburn, S. E., Grand Rapids, Michigan.

A press release from Cornell University as of March 1st announced that Powel Francis Wartel stood eighth in the first year class of the law school. Congratulations!

My best wishes to all of you for a grand summer and please drop me a card wherever you are and let me know what goes on outside of Pittsburgh.

I'm hoping to see you in Williamsburg in June.

Sincerely,

FRANCES GRODECOEUR, Permanent Secretary,
810 Howard Street,
Monongahela, Pennsylvania.

P.S.

I'm still trying to reach Barbara Bundy. Will some kind soul please send me her address?

1940—

Robert Everett Bliffert, '40x, is president of a coal and lumber company in Milwaukee. Bob's address is 3528 North Hackett Avenue, Shorewood, Milwaukee, Wisconsin.

Alan Conrad Forbes, '40x, has accepted a position as instructor in English at the University of Georgia beginning next fall.

Transition

Marriages

1927—

Katherine Watson, '27x, and C. D. Weisiger, Jr. Living at Earls, Virginia.

1929—

Domenick James Melfi, '29Bs, and Roslyn Pellegrino, April 4, 1940, Church of St. Theresa, Bronx, New York. At home 1616 Crosby Avenue, Pelham Bay Section, Bronx, New York, where Dr. Melfi is engaged in the practice of medicine.

1930—

Anne White Blake, '30Ba-PBK, and Milton Edward Pruitt, '32x, February 17, 1940, Norfolk, Virginia. At home 606 West 20th Street, Wilmington, Delaware.

Doris Elaine Motley, '30x, and Roy Montgomery. Living at Chatham, Virginia.

Nannie Wooding, '30x, is Mrs. Driscoll. Her address is c/o Edward A. Alderman Library, University, Virginia.

1933—

Dorothea Rae Tennis, '33x, and Kenneth M. Gould, February 26, 1940, at Yorktown, Virginia. Mr. and Mrs. Gould are making their home for the present in Williamsburg.

1935—

Louis Parker Buck, Jr., '35Bs, and Elaine Bishop, March 30, 1940.

Winifred Margaret Hunter, '35Ba, and Duncan Sellers, April 4, 1940. Mr. Sellers is a graduate of Duke University and attended Johns Hopkins Medical School.

Frank Raymond Manning, '35Bs, and Rosemary Cowen, April 6, 1940, at Orange, New Jersey. At home Ralston Court Apartments, Washington Avenue, Dumont, N. J. Frank is with the Clyde-Mallory Steamship Line.

Elizabeth Joyce White, '35x, and Donald Paul Black, February 17, 1940. At home McKenney, Virginia.

Almeyda Whitehead, '35x, and Francis F. Shurling. Living at 1230 Piedmont Drive, Atlanta, Georgia.

1936—

Lela Bouldin Shewmake, '36x, and Edmund Cowardin, March 26, 1940, Richmond, Virginia. At home in Hampton, Virginia. Mrs. Cowardin is a daughter of Oscar Lane Shewmake, '03Ba-PBK and member of the Board of Visitors of the College.

Aldridge Lincoln Timberlake, '36x, and Madge Elizabeth Shacklette, '40x, February 17, 1940 at St. John's Episcopal Church, Richmond, Virginia. At home 4300 Augusta Avenue, Richmond, Virginia.

Martha Dandridge Turner, '36x, and Allen Weston

Max Rieg

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Stone, March 15, 1940, All Souls' Unitarian Church, Washington, D. C.

1937—

William Lamont Humphreys, '37x, and Frances James, March 23, 1940, Richmond, Virginia. At home South Boundary Street, Williamsburg, Virginia. Bill is with the Peninsula Bank & Trust Company.

Sarah Palmer Nesbit, '37Ba, and James Robert Hendrix, April 27, 1940. Church of St. Mary's-on-the-Highlands, Birmingham, Alabama.

Anne Davis Stout, '37x, and James Robert Adams, March 2, 1940, Warrenton, Virginia. At home Randolph Terrace, 3900-14th Street, Washington, D. C.

1938—

Elizabeth Bill Christain, '38x, and Robert Schuyler Haff, Jr., March 18, 1940, Roanoke, Virginia. At home 710 East Main Street, West Frankfort, Illinois.

Mildred Marie Stone, '38x, and Richard Flavius Gregory, March 22, 1940, Methodist Parsonage, Rural Retreat, Virginia. At home Bland, Virginia.

1939—

Mary Aldrich Comstock, '39Bs, and Charles E. Hastings of Baltimore, Maryland, March 30, 1940 at home of bride in Newport News, Virginia.

Anna Lucille Eldridge, '39Ba, and Armand Wilfred Harkless, '41x, March 21, 1940, Leesburg, Virginia.

1940—

Eleanor Rose Roth, '40x, and William Edward Martin, March 26, 1940, Grace Episcopal Church, Allentown, Pennsylvania.



Births

1930—

A daughter, March 6, 1940, to William Walton Hodges, '33Bs, and Harriett Nicholls Garrett (Hodges), '30Bs.

A second son, Kenneth Scott Tyler, Jr., March 21, 1940, to Kenneth Scott Tyler, '32Bs, and Alice Estelle Ironmonger (Tyler), '30Ba.

A daughter, March 10, 1940, to Samuel Mirmelstein, '30x, and Mrs. Mirmelstein.

1931—

A son, March 30, 1940, to Meredith H. Powell, '31x, and Mrs. Powell.

A son, Frederick Wills Boelt, February 26, 1940, to F. F. Boelt and Anne Cary Wynne (Boelt), '31Bs.

1933—

A son, March 25, 1940, to Mortimer Gerard Jaffee, '33Bs, and Sarah W. St. Clair (Jaffee), '36x.

A son, April, 1939, to Dr. William A. Young and Margaret Maie Owens (Young), '33x.

A daughter, Laurel Lynn Pleninger, April 9, 1940, to Eugene Lawrence Pleninger, '33Bs, and Mrs. Pleninger.

1934—

A son, December, 1939, to Gerald Leo Quirk, '34Bs, and Roslyn Marie Richardson (Quirk), '35Ba.

A daughter, Margaret Adams Downs, April 14, 1940, to Robert Shaw Downs, '34Bs, and Mrs. Downs.

1935—

A daughter, Nancy Dumont Anderson, February 17, 1940, to Gilray Moyes Anderson and Jane Lewis Dumont (Anderson), '35Ba.

1937—

A son, March 10, 1940, to Melvin I'Anson Bryant, '37Bs, and Lillian Bruce Sheppard (Bryant), '37x.

A son, March 6, 1940, to Paul Everett Roundy, '37x, and Mrs. Roundy.



Deaths

Robert Franklin Bland, '94x, on February 23, 1940, well known farmer of Plainview, King and Queen County, at a Richmond hospital. Mr. Bland entered the College in 1890 from Saluda and remained one year.

Joseph Dandridge Terry, '97x, on February 17, 1940, at his home at Burkeville, from an attack of pneumonia. Dr. Terry entered the College in 1893, remaining one year before entering the Medical College in Richmond. He was a physician at Rice for a number of years before moving to Burkeville.

Otis Whitfield Douglas, '99x, on March 13, 1940, in Baltimore, Md. Mr. Douglas came to the College in 1895 and remained two years. He returned to Reedville where he was born and became prominent in the social, political, religious and business activities of Northumberland County. For forty years he was engaged in the Menhaden fishing business. He was outstanding in Masonry, having been a member of the Grand Lodge of Virginia for twenty-three years. Among his survivors are: Otis Whitfield, Jr., '34Bs, former football coach at the College; Barbara, '38x; and, Robert Americus, '40x.

William Patton Coles, '00x, Java, Virginia, is reported dead. He was a Kappa Sigma.

Joseph Howard Chitwood, '02Ba, on February 21, 1940, in Roanoke, after a long illness. Mr. Chitwood was an active figure in public life and had a brilliant career. Born in Franklin County in 1877, he received his early education in a log schoolhouse and entered the College in 1896. After graduation he taught in Danville for a

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year and then entered the University of Virginia where he received his law degree in 1905. He started the practice of law in his native county and then moved to Roanoke in 1906 where he had remained ever since. He served one term in the House of Delegates, representing Franklin County. In 1914 he was appointed assistant district attorney by President Wilson and served until 1920 when he became district attorney, serving until after the inauguration of President Harding. He was re-appointed in 1934 by President Roosevelt and again in 1939. He served as a delegate to a number of district, state and national conventions and at the 1932 national Democratic convention he was Virginia's representative on the credentials committee. He was on the state speaker's bureau in 1928 and 1932, and on the national speaker's bureau in 1936. He was prominently mentioned for the second federal judgeship two years ago but was ineligible because of the age limit fixed by law.

In 1906, Mr. Chitwood was appointed by Governor Swanson to the Board of Visitors of the College and served in this capacity until 1914. In 1926, he was one of seven Virginians chosen by Governor Byrd to suggest revision of the state constitution. Another alumnus appointed to this commission was the late Robert Morton Hughes, '73Ba-'20H.

While a student, he was active in campus affairs. He was a member of Theta Delta Chi Fraternity, editor-in-chief of the *Colonial Echo*, and elected the most popular student on the campus. He was elected to Phi Beta Kappa, Alpha of Virginia, on March 28, 1908, and in June, 1932, he delivered the annual alumni oration.

Among his survivors is a brother, Oliver Perry, '99Ba-'26H, professor of history at the University of West Virginia.

Jesse Randolph Skinner, '22x, reported dead.

Claude Walton Northern, Jr., '22x, of Norfolk, is reported dead.

Lyne Ella Moseley, '29Ba, April 22, 1940, at her home in Richmond. Miss Moseley had been a teacher in the Richmond Public Schools for 43 years and at the time of her death was a teacher of history in Thomas Jefferson High School. She had long been active in the Richmond Alumnae Chapter.

Charles Edward Terry, Jr., '32x, Chatham, Virginia, is reported dead.

Hunter P. Noland, '34x, Bassett, Virginia, has been reported dead.

Joel Jacob Bradshaw (a), March 13, 1940, at his home in Franklin. Mr. Bradshaw attended the Academy in 1912-'13.

Beulah Russell, on February 22, 1940, at Riverside hospital, Newport News, following a five-month illness

and a longer period of declining health. Miss Russell had been associate professor of mathematics at the College since 1925. Born in Morganfield, Kentucky, October 22, 1878, she was educated at Logan College, Russellville, Kentucky, and at Randolph-Macon Woman's College, Lynchburg, where she received her bachelor of arts degree in 1903. She taught for several years at Granada, Mississippi and in 1909, became a member of the faculty at Randolph-Macon, remaining seventeen years. She took a master of arts degree at the University of Chicago. She was buried at Morganfield.

Williamsburg Becomes Movie Set

Director Frank Lloyd and a troop from Hollywood were on location in Williamsburg early in April to utilize what Mr. Lloyd referred to as a "twenty million dollar set" which Mr. Rockefeller had constructed for him. *Tree of Liberty*, Elizabeth Page's best-seller novel of a year ago which concerned itself in great part with Williamsburg and the surrounding area furnished the plot for the movie version to be known as the "Howards of Virginia." Leads in this production are taken by Cary Grant, Richard Carlson and Sir Cedric Hardwicke. Students and townpeople served as extras while the Raleigh Tavern, House of Burgesses and the Governor's Palace became the background. No shots were taken at the College.

Conference Meet in Williamsburg

(Continued from page 13)

Lee, 7-5 and Vermont, 3-2. Since then, however, the Tribesmen have lost consecutive games to Vermont, Virginia Tech, Virginia, and Washington and Lee.

Coach Scrap Chandler's trackmen lost to V.M.I. in the season's opener 56-70 and then bounced back to rout the Newport News Apprentice, 95-32. A meet with Washington and Lee was cancelled because of cold and wet grounds, and dual meets still remain to be held with Virginia and Richmond. Coach Chandler's freshman track team is unbeaten in four starts to date, having downed the V.M.I. yearlings, Newport News high school, Maury high of Norfolk, and John Marshall high of Richmond.

The William and Mary tennis team has lost all of its six matches thus far, all but one of which have been by shutouts. The Tribe golfers likewise have had tough sledding, and their only victory to date has been a 9½ to 8½ triumph over the Apprentice School. Boasting a spotless record, however, is Coach Pop Werner's Papoose baseball team which is undefeated in two starts this season.

John Lloyd Newcomb

(Continued from page 3)

supplanted by concentration, coördination, and unlimited possibility. On the other hand, the result is not narrow specialization but, rather, thoroughness. Digging deep means of necessity digging wide.

The development of the Graduate School under the administration of President Newcomb has not been marked by any extraordinary changes of policy. Its growth has been steady but normal.

President Newcomb has favored the development of the faculties in those related subjects in which successful research work is being done rather than the effort to develop graduate study in new fields not yet active in research. He has also favored the high development of the opportunities for research in special branches of a field rather than the effort to cover the entire field at the advance graduate level.

For example, in History, American History is the special field and in Mathematics, Topology, which has been developed at the high research levels. It has also been President Newcomb's policy in securing new members of the faculty to consider especially the needs of the Department of Graduate Studies.

The graduate fields which have been most developed under President Newcomb's administration are Mathematics, Political Science, and Rural Social Economics. He has also greatly strengthened the work in Biology by the establishment of the Mountain Lake Biological Station and has continued from the institution's own funds the appropriation for research in the Social Sciences when a foundation grant to the Institute for Research in the Social Sciences was discontinued.

The University is likewise keeping abreast of the new trends in education, with much wider studies of economics and government available for students. The University's Bureau of Municipal Research keeps step with the developments in local government, and is widely used by writers and lecturers.

Dr. Newcomb, who once found time to do some salt-water fishing and play an occasional round of golf, now finds time for neither. His sole physical recreation is walking, but he wants the students at the University to do more than that. The Department of Athletics, under Captain Norton C. Pritchett, has greatly increased the University's facilities for intramural sports, under the president's admonition to "get the boys outdoors." Dr. Newcomb is keenly interested in intercollegiate athletics, and closely follows the ups and downs of the various "Cavalier" teams. He had vainly hoped that professional football would serve as a substitute for "high-pressure" football. Since the intercollegiate variety still draws the larger crowds, he is determined that the University will not "teach boys to lie." Hence Virginia quit the Southern Conference, but still permits alumni groups to provide scholarships for boys of their choice. The University scholarships are strictly allotted on the basis of scholastic merit.

John Lloyd Newcomb was born December 18, 1881, in Sassafras, small post office in Gloucester County, the son of Benjamin Carey and Martha Jane Coleman Newcomb. The "Sassafras" was to haunt him later. Once, when Dr. Alderman wanted a professor to make a graduation speech at Susan, Virginia, associates contended it should be Newcomb of "Sassafras" or Goodwyn of "Cynthiana."

The Newcomb family was large. Schools were few and transportation difficult. So John Lloyd and his brothers and sister had a tutor, who must have done a good job.

John Lloyd entered William and Mary at the age of 14, and graduated at the age of 18. He had not ventured far from the family home when he reached Williamsburg, and was "just a country boy trying to get along." He "rubbed elbows," as he puts it, with the older boys, trying to hide his unfamiliarity with college life and learn something about people. He went out for the various athletic teams, but confesses he was not a star in any sport. He enjoyed most the Sunday afternoon teams with the Misses Garrett, when the ladies of the town gathered for their weekly discussions of politics and manners; a custom in all college towns that unfortunately has given way to a faster, "more modern" way of student living.

At the conclusion of his first year, he and a friend invited two professors to a sailing party. One of the professors asked Newcomb his age, and expressed some doubt he "would be old enough to get a degree" when told the youth of the Gloucester student. Wary young Newcomb, who had led the Freshman Class, completed all required courses under that professor in his junior year. He took an elective under the same man in his senior year. When the professor, at the conclusion of the examination, again brought up the question of his age, young Newcomb told him. "I've passed this examination. But whether or not you pass me, it can't affect me getting my degree. I finished all required work in this course last year." He passed the elective course, and won a Phi Beta Kappa key for the excellent record he had compiled.

He received his A.B. from William and Mary in 1900, and immediately entered the University of Virginia, there to study civil engineering in furtherance of a boyhood ambition. He graduated in 1903. His progress in engineering had been marked, and Dr. William M. Thornton had secured his services as an instructor for first year classmen. But Engineer Newcomb wanted some field work. He refused an offer to teach mathematics at Clemson College, and jumped into the business world, as assistant engineer on location and construction with the Norfolk Southern Railway. A year later he became division engineer of maintenance of way with the same railroad. In the summer of 1902 he had gotten his first whirl in practical working in the engineer's office of the Rapid Transit Subway Company in New York City.

Dr. Alderman came to the University in 1904, and

immediately started strengthening the various departments. Some money was found for the engineering department, and Dr. Thornton wrote Engineer Newcomb inviting him back to the University as an adjunct professor. Associates in the engineering school say he was an excellent teacher, and attribute his rapid rise to his qualities as an instructor and administrator. He became an associate professor in 1909, and professor of civil engineering a year later. Dr. Thornton resigned in 1925, but kept on teaching. Dr. Newcomb became dean, and in addition to his duties in that executive position, taught and acted as assistant to the president. He was invaluable in legislative matters and is credited with a large part of the successful fight to beat the proposed merger of the Medical College of Virginia and the University school of medicine. In 1931, when Dr. Alderman died, he became Acting President, and was elevated to the presidency two years later.

The story is told that when it came time for the University's centennial celebration, Dr. Alderman looked about the faculty for someone to take charge of the event. He decided upon Dr. Newcomb and called him in.

"Newcomb, I want you to take charge of the centennial."

The Dean of Engineering objected, on the ground that he didn't know anything about centennials, and didn't even know whether he liked them.

"All the more reason why you should take charge of this one," replied the president. And Dr. Newcomb has been acting in an administrative capacity ever since.

Needless to say, as aging Dr. Alderman learned the capabilities of his assistant, he came more and more to turn over duties to Dr. Newcomb. The assistant, in turn, spent part of his time studying Dr. Alderman, in order that he would be able to know the president's viewpoint, in making decisions on occasions when Dr. Alderman was not at the University. Modestly, too, he had declined the title of assistant president, preferring to be known as assistant to the president.

After he became assistant to Dr. Alderman in 1926, Dr. Newcomb often heard the president bemoan the fact that the library, "the beating heart of the University," was not keeping up with the progress of the institution.

Plans for the library were discussed after Dr. Alderman's death and several sites suggested. The building to have sufficient stack room must rear far above other buildings on the lawn, or be dug far into the ground. The steep slope on the northwest portion of the campus, looking down on the Memorial Gymnasium, was finally selected. Then to raise the money. The board had deferred the election of Dr. Newcomb to the presidency from 1931 to 1933, leaving him in a position where he could carry on the University program, but not in a position to initiate any new proposals.

Once elected to the presidency, he went to work and planned the successful campaign for alumni funds that would be used along with the federal grant. He enlisted

the services of Senators Byrd and Glass in the effort to get the PWA allotment from Secretary Ickes, and it was, so friends of Senator Glass say, the first time he attempted to use his influence with the secretary. In this instance, the senior senator made the exception because of the "worthiness" of the project.

So carefully had Dr. Newcomb laid his plans for the library that he had an architect working on the specifications five minutes after announcement of the allotment by PWA had been announced.

Other instances of his engineering mind, with its ability to grasp details and make estimates, are related at the University. In 1918, Virginia offered the government its facilities for what they were worth. The War Department asked if the University could conduct a school for truck drivers. Receiving an affirmative answer, the next question was of expense. Dr. Newcomb made an estimate, and the plans were approved. The University had to build barracks for the 600 men, a shop for mechanical upkeep, a garage for storage, and roads for the training course. When the final bills were totaled, it was found that Dr. Newcomb's "sixth sense" had enabled him to figure within a few dollars the cost of the whole project, an amazing feat for any mind not accustomed to a "feeling for finance and figures," as one of his associates described Dr. Newcomb's mental processes.

Dr. Newcomb relies on walking now to keep him from leading an entirely sedentary, if busy life. He also finds much time for reading, and does, his friends say, "an amazing amount of it." He also likes an occasional rubber of bridge, having come along with the game from whist to contract. Here again his analytical mind has made him an expert, one of the best in and around Charlottesville. He also likes to play Mah Jong now and then with the old friends who have been associated on the faculty with him. While not a musician himself, he enjoys all the musical events that come to Charlottesville and the University. He also gets mental relaxation by working cross-word puzzles and newspaper cryptograms.

He dislikes public speaking, but nevertheless is an excellent speaker, noted for his expressiveness and clarity. Socially, he is not expansive, but "wears well," and especially dislikes cheap personalities. Imbued with tremendous nervous energy, that sometimes forces him to bed for needed rests, he practices what Dr. Alderman called the "reserves and silences of one's soul." As one of his associates puts it, he is a better business man than an idealist, with the "ability to see over the crowd while keeping his feet on the ground."

For nicknames, his friends now usually call him "Newc." In the older days it used to be "Sassafras," for the Gloucester birthplace, and "Colonel," after the Newcomb of Thackeray.

Two years before Dr. Newcomb became assistant to the president in 1926, he had married Mrs. Grace Shields Russell, of Richmond, a charming, courageous woman, respected and beloved by faculty, students and alumni

of the University. They are Episcopalians, and Democrats.

The University of Virginia president has received four honorary degrees. Washington and Lee bestowed upon him its D. Sc. in 1933, George Washington gave him an LL.D. in 1934, and Duke University and William and Mary gave him the same degree in 1935.

The president is a member of the Society for the Promotion of Engineering Education, and his associates believe he still would prefer to be teaching youngsters how to run a transit instead of running a university. But he has dedicated his life to the University, and there Dr. Newcomb will stay, "to maintain old ideals and meet new conditions."

He belongs to the American Association of University Professors, the New York Southern Society of Virginians, Pi Kappa Alpha social fraternity, Sigma Beta Pi, Tau Beta Pi, and, of course Phi Beta Kappa. He is a member of the special committee on Aeronautic Research in Education Institutions, and a member of the Board of Trustees of the Carnegie Foundation for the Advancement of Teaching. He belongs to the B.P.O.E., the Colonnade Club, and was a member of the old Westmoreland Club, in Richmond.

Dr. Newcomb has some definite ideas on the future of the South in education. He is alarmed at the number of students who go north for graduate work. He feels the reason is that the Southern universities try to cover too much ground without covering any of it thoroughly. He proposed to the Southern University Conference that all offer the same courses leading to a Master's degree. Beyond that, he felt that each should spend the money available to offer the best in a specialized field, without spreading the money over a whole group of courses. In graduate mathematics, for instance, Virginia would offer one specialized field, with the best teaching talent available. Duke would offer another, Carolina another, and so on. So far there has been no favorable reaction to his proposal, but Dr. Newcomb is still hopeful—modestly hopeful.

Dr. Newcomb is blessed with a delightful sense of humor. A throaty chuckle follows his engaging smile. His favorite story on himself concerns the Negro butler of friends of the Newcombs at Keswick. When Mrs. Newcomb rode more often than she does now, they saw a lot of Willie. But in recent years the visits have been few. Meanwhile, Dr. Newcomb gained a few pounds.

Not so long ago they saw Willie, but he failed to extend greetings. When Dr. Newcomb asked if he didn't remember them, the butler replied:

"Yassuh, but I didn't say nothing, 'cause you done gained so much weight." Willie is six feet, two, and weighs all of 110 pounds.

"The years don't seem to have added any weight to you, Willie," rejoined Dr. Newcomb.

"Lawsuh, Mr. Newcomb, don't you all know you can't fatten no thoroughbred," countered Willie, with a flashing grin.

Plans for Colorful and Eventful Finals

(Continued from page 1)

alumni at the annual luncheon to take place at one o'clock in the College Refectory. Tickets for admission may be secured at no charge by the alumni, on registration. Principal highlight of the luncheon will be the usual alumni oration which this year is to be made by Dudley Redwood Cowles, '92x, president of the D. C. Heath Publishing Company, Boston.

Two members of the faculty have been chosen for the award of the alumni medallion, Robert Gilchrist Robb, '95x, and Thomas Jefferson Stubbs, Jr., '99. President Bryan will make these awards with the proper citations for the service and loyalty which these alumni have rendered the College. Dr. Robb is the second ranking member of the faculty in point of service having been appointed by President Tyler in 1918. He is the head of the Chemistry Department. Mr. Stubbs became an associate professor of history in 1926.

J. Wilfred Lambert, '27, dean of men and assistant professor of psychology, will extend the welcome on behalf of the Alumni Association to the senior class whose members will be presented by John Henry Garrett, Jr., president.

A prize will be given to the alumnus who has come from the most distant point to be present at the luncheon.

The afternoon of Alumni Day will be devoted to class reunions followed by the concert in the college yard by Glenn Miller and his band.

The alumni dance will conclude the day's events, lasting from nine until twelve o'clock.

Baccalaureate and Commencement

Dr. Theodore F. Adams, Minister at the First Baptist Church of Richmond, will deliver the baccalaureate address on Sunday morning at eleven o'clock. Dr. Adams is one of the most well known clergymen in Richmond and among the foremost Baptist ministers in the south. It is only on very rare occasions that he leaves his pulpit to preach elsewhere.

Charles E. Wilson, president of General Electric Company, will deliver the Commencement address on June 3rd. He is an interesting choice to speak on such an occasion because he represents an actual instance of a Manhattan-born boy who rose from office boy to presidency—presidency of the world's greatest electrical corporation. He began his career at the age of 13 when he became an office boy with Sprague Electric, a former constituent company of General Electric. That was in 1899. Since then he has served in practically every function of the business and in many capacities. He went from office boy to shipping clerk, factory accountant, production manager, and then assistant superintendent of the factory in 1914. Shortly after that he was appointed sales manager and then general superintendent. He became a vice president in 1930 and on January 1st of this year he was elected president, at the age of 53.

Our Alma Mater

(Continued from page 6)

part cold and business-like and, at times, quite round-about. Various attempts have been made by students to heighten what might well be called "school spirit." Despite the fact that the undergraduate body of the College is becoming more conservative in its concepts and practices, the administration still feels it necessary to deaden attempts to add variety and interest to college life.² That the administration has certain practices which are not popular with some students and faculty members alike is perhaps only to be expected. But they do not demand the utmost respect.

Recently, editors of publications have been chosen largely by the Student Activities Committee, composed of various campus leaders including the outgoing editors, and several of the faculty. Theoretically, staffs of publications elect their own editors for the following year, subject to the approval of the administration and the Activities Committee. Inasmuch as the administration does little more than to approve or disapprove of various candidates according to scholastic abilities, the final word is in the hands of the Committee. And this is where politics or favoritism is likely to enter. Departing editors can, practically speaking, make or break candidates for their positions by advising the rest of the Committee—which naturally enough is not in a position to know—with respect to the relative merits of and the work done by the various candidates. Such a situation as this inevitably discourages initiative and thereby tends to limit the publications from the start—all of this aside from mentioning the disappointment to unsuccessful though perhaps more deserving and more qualified candidates. . . . Disappointment in certain selections has caused the administration and various students to appeal for general reform in this matter—such as making the various staffs bureaucratic in form or permitting candidates more freely to express themselves before the Committee. It is sincerely hoped by many that some effective reforms will be introduced to the system before the spring elections.

Mention should be made of honor societies. In general it may be said that they are governed largely by fraternities through political contrivances for prestige. Some do attempt to elect members on merit alone or according to the requirements of the society. This reference, of course, does not apply to the type of honor society such as Theta Chi Delta, honorary chemistry fraternity, Thomas R. Dew economics club, and the like, nor to Phi Beta Kappa.

Such activities as dramatics or debating are extremely well handled and represent the college to a very great

²The reference is to informal fraternity initiation. Last year, one fraternity had part of its initiation ceremony on a Saturday afternoon in town. Various acts were performed by the freshmen, such as frying eggs on a little stove, calling out the time every five minutes from a tree, selling one's own photographs, etc. The administration has warned fraternities that it does not approve of such things. However, the ceremonies referred to aroused much enthusiasm among students, faculty, and even tourists.

advantage. However, there are a lot of more minor activities, clubs for this, that, and the other thing, if there were fewer interests of this nature, perhaps the resultant concentration would yield more effective returns from the remaining groups, and perhaps there would be fewer conflicts and greater efficiency.

Private endowment would help the school immensely. State restrictions which at present handicap the college no little would be removed. Furthermore, from all reports, there is reason to believe that once a private endowment was established it would support itself and would bring in aid now ready but untouchable because of the present state control.

In concluding, may I state that, throughout, my criticism has been constructive in aim. Most of the adverse criticism and points of view are shared by many; much, indeed, is common talk about the campus. I came to William and Mary because I wanted to go to college; shortly after I arrived I should have had to be forced to leave. My love for her has increased as time has passed. May it do so with time to come.

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Program to Secure More Men Students

(Continued from page 8)

will be furnished with a working manual containing information about the College and suggesting certain information of value to the Admissions Office and a card on which a reply can be made. At the same time the Alumni Office will follow the Admissions Office with a letter advising him he has been recommended by the Alumni Association for participation in this work.

It has been noted that many prospective students make the preliminary or initial application but never follow through with additional or complete application. It is in these cases that the alumni can be of particular assistance.

Since it has already been mentioned our purpose is two fold and one which will not only serve to encourage organized aid in recruiting men but also to establish an improved liaison between the College and her alumni, bulletins and other information concerning the College will be distributed to this group from time to time.

This program, of course, is not only to be used for out of state students but for Virginia students as well and in this connection it is interesting to note that many of the smaller communities in the State are sources for many excellent students.

A survey was made of students elected to Phi Beta Kappa, Alpha of Virginia, since 1929 and it was found that of 186 students elected 123 of them entered the College of William and Mary as Virginia students of which 112 had graduated from Virginia high schools and of this 112, 46 had come from small rural sections.

Publications

Realizing that the regular college catalogue was difficult for many people to use as a ready reference for college information the committee has organized and had printed a brief bulletin which is not only informative but illustrative. Carefully prepared by experts the bulletin contains in brief the history of the College, geographical layout of the campus and interesting information on student activities, athletics, campus life and organization as well as a condensed summary of courses offered and programs for concentration. From a wide variety of pictures were chosen excellent shots of campus buildings, gardens, woods and lake and appropriate interiors. This picture bulletin and subsequent smaller ones dealing with individual departments of the College have been prepared for the use of alumni and others who will assist in interesting prospective students coming to William and Mary. A study has been made of similar material from other institutions and it is believed that the William and Mary bulletin will not only measure up to those that have been studied but in most instances will surpass them in content and attractiveness.

Student Aid

It is generally conceded that one of the principal needs of the College today is a fund that will make available

competitive scholarships. As a first step in this direction the Board of Visitors of the College decided to commemorate the memory of the late Cary Travers Grayson by setting aside the gift of an unknown donor, made through Admiral Grayson just prior to his death, as the Cary T. Grayson Memorial Scholarships. These are prize scholarships, awarded annually to entering freshmen of exceptional ability and promise and are restricted to men who reside in Alabama, District of Columbia, Florida, Georgia, Kentucky, Louisiana, Maryland, Mississippi, North Carolina, South Carolina, Tennessee and Virginia. Four of these scholarships are available to men entering the College as freshmen in September, 1940. The amount of each of these scholarships is \$500.00 for residents of Virginia and \$650.00 for non-residents which amounts will cover tuition, fees and the minimum cost of board and lodging. These awards will be made for the freshman year only but a holder of one of these scholarships who maintains an excellent record will be eligible for a renewal of the scholarship for each of the succeeding three years in an amount depending upon his need. The main criteria to be used by the committee in judging competitors for one of these scholarships will be: academic record in the secondary school, other achievements indicative of high intellectual ability, letters of recommendation, and a scholastic aptitude test. Though in making awards the committee will place principal emphasis upon intellectual ability it will regard character and desirable traits of personality as essential qualifications.

The College has certain other scholarships available on a competitive basis but the funds for these scholarships is scarcely sufficient to meet the needs of the college.

High School Day

The fourth step in this program is that of bringing to the campus at frequent intervals groups of high school and preparatory school students for either a day or a week-end on the campus. This program has been worked out in coöperation with the Williamsburg Restoration, Incorporated and was first tried last Homecoming Day when over 3,000 high school students from Virginia came to Williamsburg for the day, witnessed the parade, visited the exhibition buildings, picnicked in the sunken garden and saw the Homecoming football game as guests of the College. So successful was the first attempt at this program that next year it will be repeated on Homecoming day and in addition some 3,000 or more boy scouts will camp at the College the week-end of the Apprentice—William and Mary game, October 5th, setting up tents along the shores of Lake Matoaka at which time the College will entertain them.

A moving picture of college life at William and Mary is now being filmed which will include every phase of college life from the time a student arrives at the station in Williamsburg for the first time, until he graduates at end of the senior year. When completed this picture will be available not only to high schools but should make an interesting program for Alumni Chapter meetings.

Alumni Office Completes Filing Unit

(Continued from page 9)

perts from the Remington Rand Company, Inc. were consulted in this matter along with samples of similar files from other prominent universities. While the new files heretofore completed were on 3 x 5 white cards it was considered necessary to make the master card somewhat larger and on regular printed forms and a neat appearing 4 x 6 buff card was adopted. This master card contains space for all the information contained in the break-down files and in addition includes such information as the actual sessions attended, the specific degree received, if any, the home and business addresses, names of related alumni, vocation and date deceased. So incomplete was the record in the alumni office as to the sessions attended and the degree received that it was only through the courteous patience and coöperation of Miss Kathleen Alsop, Registrar of the College, and her staff of assistants that we could assemble this information for permanent record which information was and will be of utmost importance in maintaining alumni records. Assisting in this work were students employed by the National Youth Administration and detailed to the Alumni Office by the College for this specific work. Without their assistance the task would be impossible to complete in so short a time. The Board of Directors of the Alumni Association also authorized the employment of additional personnel to assist in the typing and completion of this file. In this particular the College again lent financial assistance.

In July of 1939 a clipping file was established in the form of envelopes of a size 8 x 5, sufficiently large to place therein clippings from newspapers and magazines about the College in general and the alumni in particular. Prior to this time a scrap book had been maintained but such a record was never available for quick reference and it was abandoned. It is desirable that this clipping file shall also contain individual pictures of our alumni for future use. Many alumni have coöperated in this particular by sending in a gloss print photograph.

Competent observers of our present filing system judge it to be among the most adequate that could be obtained for the purpose involved.

With the master file completed an athletic file was established indexing the members of the four major teams, football, basket ball, track and baseball and a separate classification for their captains.

The major part of the task is completed. Yet to be completed, however, is the establishment of a vocational file and nothing has been done for a record of students prior to 1870. It has been deemed advisable to hold this project in abeyance pending the time when research on the early history of the College is completed and when records for the period 1693 to 1870 are more accurate and complete than at the present time. It is recognized too that a file for the early period is an historical matter and the alumni office is primarily concerned with the living alumni.

While it is naturally a task of great proportions to

establish an entirely new filing system it is sometimes a greater task to maintain it. Of an alumni body of approximately 10,000 over 1,500 approximately are unlocated. This results in a great loss to the Alumni Office, handicaps its work and presents mailing and disseminating information pertaining to the College. It is, of course, a greater loss to the individual involved. The Alumni Office is preparing to take a census of all of its alumni and in the October issue of the ALUMNI GAZETTE a page will be inserted which it is hoped every alumnus will remove from the magazine, fill out and return to the Alumni Office immediately. This sheet, in the form of a questionnaire, should supply the Alumni Office with much information not presently available. That issue of the GAZETTE will be mailed to every living alumnus whose address is known.

With the completion of these files the Alumni Office and the Board of Directors hope to push on to the other three points in its self adopted program. Work is already under way with reference to alumni chapters. It has been realized from the beginning that no work could be accomplished until the filing system in the Alumni Office was adequate.

Quarter-Millennium

The executive committee to direct the program for the Quarter-Millennium celebration of the College in 1943 has been appointed by John Stewart Bryan, president of the College, and chairman of the committee. Theodore Sullivan Cox, dean of the Department of Jurisprudence, and Thomas Jefferson Stubbs, Jr., '99Ba-01M, will be vice-chairman and secretary of the committee respectively. Others appointed from the faculty are: Richard Lee Morton, head of the Department of History, and Charles Trawick Harrison, English Department. Serving on the committee for Williamsburg Restoration, Inc. are Kenneth Chorley, '34H, Bela W. Norton, James L. Cogar, and Hunter Farrish. Other members of the committee are: Charles Joseph Duke, Jr., '23Ba, bursar of the College; Thomas R. Pinckney, director of public relations; Channing Moore Hall, '08Ba, Earl Baldwin Thomas, '13Ba; Ashton Dovell, '08Ba-39H; Sidney Bartlett Hall, '20Ba, president of the Alumni Association; and, Charles Post McCurdy, Jr., '33Bs, executive secretary of the Alumni Association.

Three meetings of the committee have been held and while only tentative plans and suggestions have been discussed, it has been decided that the general theme for the celebration will be "The South's Contribution to American Life for Two Hundred and Fifty Years." It was determined, also, that the celebration would begin February 8, 1943 which is the anniversary of the granting of the charter by the crown in 1693. The program will be concluded on December 5, 1943, anniversary of the founding of the Phi Beta Kappa, Alpha of Virginia.

A general committee is soon to be appointed as well as the first of many sub-committees to direct finance, fund raising, research, exhibits, and other features of the celebration.

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Ancient Languages at William and Mary

(Continued from page 11)

in Jefferson's mind and, therefore, the Grammar School had no place as an integral part of the College of William and Mary. Nothing can be more certain than that Jefferson was not motivated by any disregard for classical study. Numerous private letters and many public statements on the primary importance of training in the classics as the foundation of a sound education are sufficient evidence of this.

It is, moreover, a curious fact that the man whom Jefferson made the first professor of law in America was largely responsible for the reestablishment of those studies of the Grammar School which Jefferson had abolished. The date usually accepted for the restoration of the Grammar School is 1792, just fifteen years after its suspension. Even before that George Wythe, in a lecture reported in the *Virginia Gazette* of July, 1781, said: "I propose in October, when the next course of lectures in Law and Police will commence, to open a school for reading some of the higher Latin and Greek classics." This is probably the first instance of classical instruction in the college itself, independent of the Grammar School. Moreover, we know from an account of the school days of John Randolph quoted in Volume 24 of the *William and Mary Quarterly* that Walker Maury went to William and Mary in 1782, presumably from his school in Orange County, to establish a Grammar School, bringing young Randolph and other students with him. At any rate, by 1792 the Grammar School was formally reestablished under the same John Bracken who had been its Master when it was suspended.

A succession of excellent classical scholars once again headed the Grammar School, among them being Dabney Browne, Charles Minnegerode, Morgan J. Snead, Edwin Taliaferro, and Edwin Joynes. Morgan Snead is famous for his editions of two classical works, the *Phillipics* of Demosthenes and the *Antigone* of Sophocles. But a gradual change was taking place in the relationship of the Grammar School to the college and in the type of instruction presented in college courses. In the first place, the Grammar School as such was doomed. In the second place, the students of the college no longer possessed the strong classical background which had been expected of their fathers. Instruction in the classics for most of them had to be given, if at all, in the college itself. As early as 1781, as has been mentioned above, something of this sort was intended by George Wythe. Again in 1821 Greek and Latin instruction was given in the college by Revel Keith. But it was not until 1838 that these studies found a permanent place in the college curriculum under Dabney Browne, the Grammar Master, who in addition held special classes in the college proper and became the first of a series of "Professors of Humanity." When, therefore, the Grammar School was finally abolished in 1888, the classics had already won for themselves a strong position in the college.

There is little to record about Greek and Latin at the College during the remaining years of the nineteenth century. Their history is as checkered as that of the college itself. That the influence of these studies was strong is seen in the fact that there is evidence of at least one occasion, in 1858, when the commencement address was delivered in Latin by the President of the College. From letters written by students, we learn that instruction in the classics at William and Mary was, like that in other American colleges during the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries, overly concerned with the slavish memorizing of entire books of grammar and with historical and philological details, to the detriment of purely literary study and appreciation. The spirit of the Grammar School of the seventeenth century and early eighteenth centuries was lost. The classics were being rapidly dehumanized, to the injury of their power as instruments for intellectual awakening and inspiration. The present state of the classics in American Education is the direct result of this type of teaching.

One curious fact, however, may be worthy of mention. During the years when the college was suspended, from 1881 to 1888, a committee of the Board of Visitors appointed to consider the possibility of obtaining state aid in order to revive the college, decided upon the establishment of a Classical School. "Such a school," their report reads, "duly established, commends itself to our judgment not only as feasible but as highly desirable. It would give to its friends, as suggested by the President, the assurance that efforts for its retention will not be given up. It would keep alive the Institution at its minimum, to be enlarged as opportunities offer." The Board thought, apparently, that as the college had originally grown out of classical studies, these same studies might be a means of restoring it. Among the letters, preserved in the College Papers, from applicants for this new position (Professor of Ancient Languages) are several from outstanding classical scholars of their day.

The last change of consequence in the story of Greek and Latin at the College of William and Mary occurred in 1934 and was due to the wisdom and foresight of the head of the department, then as now, Professor A. Plezer Wagener. The old requirement of at least one year of Greek or Latin for graduation with the degree of Bachelor of Arts was removed in that year. This reduced, of course, both the number of students in Greek and Latin classes and the size of the department. But it left the study of the classics to those who chose them voluntarily and who, presumably, could profit most from them. It was now made possible for students to begin the study of both Greek and Latin in college and to pursue them eventually to the Master's degree. Courses in Classical Civilization were also introduced to give to students a knowledge of the store of Greek and Roman achievements in every phase of ancient civilization. Since 1935 interest in the ancient languages has steadily increased and the number of students has grown

from two hundred and twenty-seven in 1935-36 to approximately two hundred and ninety-eight in 1939-40. In connection with the summer session of the college, an Institute on the Teaching of Latin has been held for the past four years. This has brought to the college one hundred and nineteen teachers of high school and college Latin from twenty-eight different states. Thus the influence of the Department of Ancient Languages is being felt in the teaching of Latin in all sections of the country. Since 1935 Professor Wagener has been serving as chairman of the Committee on the Present Status of Classical Education of the Classical Association of the Middle West and South, whose objective is to promote the welfare and encourage the improvement of the teaching of the classics in the thirty states within the territory of the association.

The members of the faculty in Ancient Languages at present are:

Anthony Pelzer Wagener, Professor of Ancient Languages and Head of the Department, A.B., College of Charleston; Ph.D., Johns Hopkins University.

George Jeremiah Ryan, Associate Professor of Ancient Languages, A.B., M.A., St. Louis University; Ph.D., University of Michigan.

Thomas Pinckney, Instructor in Ancient Languages and Director of Public Relations for the College, A.B., University of Virginia; M.A., Harvard University.

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